B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular units from free cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 182 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 269 BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 14 1924. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 9 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*IRREGULAR SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 | Rs. 48 |
| Half-Yearly | ,, 16 | ,, 18 | ,, 24 |
| Quarterly.. | ,, 8 | ,, 9 | ,, 12 |
| Monthly .. | ,, 3 | ,, 3/8 | ,, 4 |

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Melabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Nov. | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 22nd ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 6th Dec | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 13th ,, | CHINA .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 20th ,, | DEVANHA .. | | 8,092 |
| 27th ,, | CHINA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 1925 | | | |
| 3rd Jan | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 10th ,, | CHINA | MONGOLIAx | 16,385 |
| 17th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 24th ,, | CHINA | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 31st ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 7th Feb. | CHINA .. | MOLDAVIAx | 16,277 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, | DEVANHA .. | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 28th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA .. | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 21st ,, | DELTA .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 25th ,, | DEVANHA@ | Extra Steamer | 8,092 |
| 28th ,, | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 4th April | DONGOLA@ | | 8,083 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,993 |
| 18th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 2nd May | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIA x | 16,385 |
| 9th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 16th ,, | DELTA .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |
| 30th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 66 & £ 62 | £ 60 & £56 |
| Second ,, | ,, 52 | ,, 48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Nov. | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 28th ,, | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 12th Dec | MARGHA .. | 8,258 |
| 1925. | | |
| 1st Jan. | BOYNE* .. | 4,445 |
| 5th Feb. | NARINDA* .. | 6,607 |
| 19th Feb. | MORVADA .. | 8,193 |
| 5th March | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 19th ,, | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 2nd April | MODASA .. | 8,986 |
| 16th ,, | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 30th ,, | MASULA* .. | 7,261 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Dec. 1925 | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MOLDAVIA. |
| 6th Jan | SARDINIA | 6,684 | MOOLTAN. |
| 3rd Feb. | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | MALOJA. |
| 17th ,, | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | KHYBER |
| 31st Mar. | SARDINIA .. | 6,684 | MOLDAVIA |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamer | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Nov. | VARSOVA .. | Basreh via Karachi. |
| 15th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 17th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 19th ,, | BAMORA .. | Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. |
| 26th ,, | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. BOX 22.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tamba Maru. | J Fujisawa | 594 | 1st Nov. | 15th Nov. |
| Morioka Maru. | S. Kameyama | 4469 | 17th Nov. | 18th |
| Ceylon Maru. | T. Yamamoto. | 4905 | 29th Nov. | 13th |
| Hakodate Maru. | S. Tokunaga. | 5303 | 3rd Dec. | 17th |
| Toba Maru. | S. Shibutami | 6995 | 16th Dec. | 30th |

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | Asiatic Steerage with food |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... 88,50,000
Capital called up ..... 44,25,000
Reserve Fund ..... 44,00,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allahabad | Fyzabad | Meerut |
| Allahabad Cit. | Gorakhpur | Moradabad |
| Amritsar | Hapur | Mussoorie |
| Bareilly | Hathras | Muttra |
| Benares | Jhansi | Nagpur |
| Bombay | Jubbulpore | Naini Tal |
| Cawnpore | Lahore | Patna |
| Cawnpore City | Lucknow | Rae Bareli |
| Chandausi | Aminabad Park | Raipur |
| Dehra Dun | Lucknow | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Lucknow City | Shahjahanpur |
| Etawah | Lyallpur | Sitapur |

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
Finest Cement made in India
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

A DILEMMA
You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA.
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4/ Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district headquarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 85, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCH HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUTCH EAST INDIES:— | | |
| Semarang | Djember | Pontianak |
| Sourabaya | Djocja | Soe |
| Modan | Kota Radja | Telegal |
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Tjilatjap |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Weltevredon |
| Cheribon | Padang | |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
OMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced SUB-EDITOR only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary to P. O. Box No. 1004 Bombay.
A

WANTED—A COUNCIL SECRETARY for a Honourable Member. Apply with testimonials and photo if possible; pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 22049

WANTED—Capable CORRESPONDENTS, Accounts' knowledge, good handwriting essential. Salary fifty. Free quarters. Cash security Rs 1,000. Apply personally, NAGARDAS COMPANY, Sufi Bag, Surat.
A

WANTED—An experienced SIZING MASTER, must be an expert practical hand with complete knowledge of theory. Knowledge of weaving essential. Only experienced hands need apply. Pay according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply SECRETARY, Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
A 22023

WANTED for the India Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd., a CHIEF AGENT for the province of C. P. and Berar. Candidates must be fairly educated, of good connections and possessing good experience in Life Insurance organisation and canvassing. Good prospects for a really deserving man. Apply at once to THE SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 21032

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET only for Hindus, at greatly reduced rents in Mhatre's Building, Chaupatty, Sea Face, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Floors for residential purposes. Electric lights, fans and lift, all modern conveniences.
C

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET on the 2nd floor with lift and a big show-room on the ground floor in the Sukhadwala Building, on the corner of the Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort. Apply to:—VINAYAK A. J. KIRTIKAR, Secretary, People's Free Reading Room and Library, Sukhadwala Building, Fort, Bombay.
C R335

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

4½ H. P. (chain drive) B.S.A. combination 1922 model. In splendid condition and in perfect running order. Complete with head, side and tail lamps, 2 generators, speedometer, horn, leg-shields, hood, windscreen, footrest, apron and spares, 5 tyres, 3 new. The best equipped outfit in Bombay. Insured upto April 1925. Seen by appointment. Rs. 1,600. Apply Box No. 575, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R347

## FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
A R272

## HOTELS

**HOTEL LOTTI**
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
*Adresse Telegraphique*: OTELOTI.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL.**
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AUCTION SALE.—ON VIEW at "Gilbert Building," 2nd Babooinath Cross Road behind Orient Club, Chaupatty, very valuable teak and blackwood opened carved and plain highly polished made to order household furniture by well-known makers rich silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, large book cases, handsome inlaid bed room suites of mirror and panelled almirahs, dressing and washing tables, Godrej's safe 22 by 27" typewriter, Gent cycle, rich glass, crockery, platedware etc., to be sold on SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 10 30 a.m (S.T.) Auctioneers MISTRY AND CO.
N 22050

## PROFESSION.

FORTUNE FREE—Ask any eight questions, replied. Write TO-DAY to V. S. MEHTA, Thasra.
R348

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

**THE GWALIOR PORTLAND CEMENT**

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI YUSUB HAJI SOBHANI, has agreed to sell property consisting of vacant land, situate at Dukerwadi, Girgaum Road, admeasuring about 55 sqr. yards New Survey No. 3135, C Ward No. 3591, Street No. 1 and bounded on the East by property of Vithabai on the West by property of Pandharinath Murkute, on the North by property of Vendor and on the South by Dukerwadi.
All persons having any sort of claim over the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me within 14 days as otherwise such claim shall be considered as waived.
ANANDRAO K MORWALE
No. 425, Chira Bazar Road, Bombay.
22052

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.
and REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. and reduced, will be held at the registered Office of the Company Sudama House, 31 Sprout Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 14th November, 1924 at 12 noon (S.T.) for receiving the undermentioned Report on the Poll taken on the Resolution set out below pursuant to the demand of Poll at the Meeting held on 24th October, 1924, and declaration of result of the same.

RESOLUTION:—
"That Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Javery who retires by rotation but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association be and is hereby re-elected Director of the Company".

Voting.
In favour of the Resolution 26,191
Against the Resolut on 13,601
Dated this 5th day of November 1924.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman,
Fifth Ordinary General Meeting.
21076

### WANTED.

GRADUATES capable of teaching Persian, Mathematics and Science upto the Matriculation Standard in the High Schools. Starting salary Rs. 60/- (sixty) p. m. in the grade of Rs. 60-10/2-80. Apply with testimonials to:—M.B.S. C.M.D.
NANDNATH K.
Commissioner of Education,
Baroda State.
Office of the Commissioner of Education, Baroda, 11th November, 1924.
22048

### FOR SALE.

ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER, Messrs. Hicks and Hargreaves' Make, of the year 1894, 30 ft. by 7 ft., and 125 lbs. pressure. To see it in working order and for other particulars please apply to the AGENTS, The Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. R336

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Bombay creditors of Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor, that the Committee of Seven appointed by the Bombay creditors of Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor desire to finally close their account with Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor and Jamal Brothers Co. Ltd. Any creditor having any claim still outstanding against Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor or being desirous of restraining the Committee of Seven from finally closing their account as aforesaid is required to take proceedings in court and restrain our clients the Committee from doing so by serving upon the members of the Committee an Order of the Court to that effect. If no such order is served upon the members of the Committee or upon us as their attorneys within seven days from the date hereof, the Committee will proceed to finally close their accounts with the said Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor and Jamal Bros. Co., Ltd.
Dated this 14th day of November, 1924.
DALLAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Committee of Seven appointed by the Bombay creditors of Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor.
22042

### NOTICE

THE BROACH WHITTLE LAL GINNING FACTORY.
AND
THE PALEJ LAL GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for a contract of working the above factories, which are situated at Broach and Palej respectively for the ensuing Cotton Season.
Offers may be given for both the factories jointly or separately before the 15th of November, 1924.
For particulars and terms of the Contract please apply to the undersigned at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Chhaganlal Pitamberdas at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Messrs. Chhaganlal Pitamberdas, Mortgagees-in-possession.
Bombay, 16th Oct, 1924. 20942

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

SHRI CUTCHI JAIN DASA OSHWAL PATHSALA.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our clients have recently LOST or MISLAID the Original Deed of Mortgage dated 10th June, 1922, and the Agreement to Mortgage in favour of Velji Shivji and Vassonji Keshavji of Bombay, Two Trustees of the above Shri Cutchi Jain Dasa Oshwal Pathsala by the Eastern Dyeing Bleaching and Hosiery Co, Ltd. The public are therefore warned against any dealing with the said documents or either of them, and any dealing in relation to the said documents will be deemed to be unauthorized, illegal and void. Anyone having come in possession of the said documents is requested to return the same to the undersigned at their office at 16, Hammum Street, Fort, and he will be reasonably rewarded for the same.
This 12th day of November, 1924.
MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Attorneys for Velji Shivji and Vassonji Keshavji.
22056

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of JESINGBHAI NAGARDAS SHAH, a Merchant, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
Bai SAMUBAI, widow of the deceased Jesingbhai Nagardas Shah, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Registrar
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 21st day of October, 1924.
Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22054

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3350 of 1924.
CHAITANDAS DAGA, a firm, carrying on business in Wheat and Linseed at Kalbadev Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) BHIMRAJ HARLALKA, Vice-President of the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association and (2) NIRMALPRASAD MASTER, Secretary of the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association on behalf of themselves and other members of the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association except the Plaintiff firm having their office at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of September 1924, Notice under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given to the members of the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants Bhimraj Harlalka Vice-President of the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association and Nirmalprasad Master, the Secretary of the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (on behalf of themselves and other members of the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association) except the Plaintiff firm praying (a) that it may be declared that the resolution dated 7th day of September, 1924, passed by the Managing Committee of the Defendants' Association is *ultra vires*, illegal null and void, (b) that the said resolution be set aside and struck off from minutes of the Managing Committee of the said Association, (c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendants their servants and agents be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from removing the Plaintiffs' name from the list of the members of the Association and from expelling the Plaintiffs as members of the said Association, (d) that in the event of it being found that the Plaintiffs' name has been removed from the list of the Defendants' Association the Defendants be ordered to restore the Plaintiffs' name to the said list (e) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendants their servants and agents be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from preventing the Plaintiffs from entering the Hall of the said Association and carrying on their usual business, (f) that the Defendants be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 1,00,000 or any other amount as and by way of damages. (g) that the Defendants be ordered to pay the costs of the suit and the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 26th day of November 1924.
Dated this 22nd day of October, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 22nd Oct. 1924.
JHAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
True Copy—
JHAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22041

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 4135 of 1923.
KASHIBAI, widow of Lalji Karson ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
HAJI JAFFER MAHOMED BACHOO VARAYA & ORS. ... Defendants
To,—
(1) HAJI JAFFER MAHOMED BACHOO VARAYA,
the 1st defendant above-named.
(2) BAI JIMABAI, widow of Haji Bachoo Varaya,
Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Bai Hawabai, daughter of Haji Bachoo Varaya, the 3rd defendant herein, both residing at Jackeria Masjid, without the Fort.
TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit claiming from you Haji Jaffer Mahomed Bachoo Varaya, the sum of Rs. 1,15,397-1-6, interest on Rs. 1,14,882-10 6 at 12 annas per cent per Gujarati month from Bhadarva Vad 3 S. 1979 (28th September 1923) and costs of the summons in suit No. 4111 of 1922 and the costs of this suit, the plaintiff also prays that immoveable properties mentioned in Ex A to the plaint herein be sold and the net sale proceeds applied towards the satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim and that in case of deficiency the plaintiff be at liberty to obtain a decree for balance against you Haji Jaffer Mahomed Bachu Varaya and for a declaration that the said properties belonged to you Haji Jaffer Mahomed Bachu Baraya absolutely and that Bai Jimabai, widow of Haji Bachu Varaya either in her own right or as administratrix of the Will of Bai Hawaba, daughter of Haji Bachu Varaya has no interest in the same, that Haji Bachu Varaya died intestate and for the appointment of a receiver and injunction and for further and other relief.
Take Notice that you are hereby summoned to appear on the 15th December, 1924, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by Advocate duly instructed and to produce all your documents and witnesses on that day and take notice that in default of your appearance as aforesaid the suit will be determined in your absence. You are hereby required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy thereof on the plaintiff's attorneys within four weeks from the date hereof, in default the suit will be heard as undefended.
Dated this 13th day of November 1924.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
22051

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai HIRABAI, widow of Thakar Damodar Premji, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.
THAKAR HARIDAS DAMODAR and VALLABHDAS GOKULDAS, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, respectively residing at Gaiwady and Pedder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executors named in the said Will of Bai Hirabai. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
For Registrar
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 11th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22053

## AUCTION SALES.

### MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER ARTISTIC DESIGNED HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE SWEET TONED GERMAN MAKE COTTAGE PIANO BY MARKS & CO., VIOLIN RICH GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, ETC.

Under instructions from Mrs. Rowland Jones and others Messrs. MISTRY & CO will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 12 A, "Colaba Chambers" Wood-house Road, Colaba, very valuable made to order house-hold furniture such as dining table, chairs, mirror back side-board, dinner-waggon, drawing room cabinets silver show cases, tapesty lined drawing room and Chester-field suites Piano, Violin, Office tables electric lamps and fans fancy teapoys solid mirror and panelled almirahs iron beds, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers hat and boot stands lady's chairs, meet-safe, glass, crockery platedware etc.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF COPAL VARNISH, HAIR BROOMS, TEA POTS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, HIPOLITE, GAL. ROOFING NAILS, MACHINERY PARTS, BATH TUBS, RIFLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their room by order of the Office concerned:—
2 cases copal varnish for furniture, Boat, carriage, Enamel white, Black Japan, Bronze oil, and motor finishing enamel.
1 case Hair Brooms.
1 case Cups, Saucers, Tea Pots, Spirits Stoves and Baking moulds.
9 cases about 8½ doz. bottles Hipolite.
51 cases Galvanised Roofing Nails of different sizes.
1 case machinery parts.
2 English bath tubs with fittings.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., The Official Liquidator of G. F. Rossling Limited (in liquidation).
3 single barrel .22 shots smokeless Browing Patent Rifles.
1 single barrel .22 shots rifle by Bermingham Small Arms.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landau.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.
By order of The Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.
5 Aerated water carts of four wheels.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOT MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER FACTORY.
AUCTION SALE OF IRON BOOT HEELS AND NAILS.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of the parties concerned the following.
One lot of Steel Iron Heels and Nails of assorted sizes.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "West Ville" Central Road Cuffe Parade Colaba very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and platedware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and teapoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, one sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by Marks, iron cots, almyrahs, Godrej and Milner's safe on stands, E. ceiling fan enamelled bath tub, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses, silver cabinets, ice box, gramophone, reclining sofas hatstands filter meat safes etc., etc.
The property of E. G. Whittick, Esqr. and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, C. I. SHEETS, OLD IRON PIPES, STEEL WIRE ROPE, OLD MANILLA ROPE, OLD CANVAS, OLD TARPAULIN, LINEN, TROOP GEAR, GALLEY GEAR, TEA CHEST LEAD, EMPTY OIL CASKS, EMPTY CASES, DRUMS AND KEGS, EMPTY KEROSINE OIL AND GHEE TINS, TANKS, EMPTY BOTTLES, ETC., ETC.

5—Steel Life Boats: 1 Wooden Barge No. 34.
1—Iron Barge No. 14: 3 Wooden Life Boat.
1—Motor Launch.
1—Studebaker Car No. 5877.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th November, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O. Dockyard and also at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard Mazagon, the above mentioned Goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

"AGFA"
PHOTO PRODUCTS.
"AGFA"
is the ultimate choice of every experienced photographer.
Why not make it your choice now? Unless your film plate, or chemical is an
"AGFA"
it isn't the best, and only the best will satisfy you eventually.
"AGFA"
has been recognised as King of CONTINENTAL PHOTO PRODUCTS.
The simplicity, manipulation and cheapness of our
"IHAGEE"
reflex cameras are astonishing! Particulars from:
CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,
73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

# PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night 6, 8, & 10.
Matinee To-Day and To-Morrow at 4 p. m.
THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD
Parts Three and Four more fascinating pictures of this marvellous tour through the wilds of Central Africa. Further encounters with wild animals and experiences with strange tribes. A wonderful film which is at once interesting, thrilling and instructive.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE
Episodes seven and eight
THE FATAL COUNT
AND
THE DYNAMITE PLOT.
Still greater dangers and intrigues beset this intrepid girl. She narrowly escapes death from a shot fired at a secret cupboard. She drops from an aeroplane into the Lava pit just as it is the scene of a terrific dynamite explosion. Scenes gripping in their intensity and teeming with sensation.
PATHE GAZETTTE.
WATCH DOG
(Comedy)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

RISE! DAUGHTER OF VENUS!
asked the Poet ARETINO of Venice, and
UP ROSE THE ENCHANTING GODDESS
accompanied by
BEWITCHING VENUS NYMPHS
Scenes as you see in Dreamlands only! See them screened before your open eyes See—your Fairy dreams realised, in
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
A Historic Master-piece, based on the description of his poem 'CHILDE HAROLD' by
LORD BYRON
and featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in the World, supported by a Select Cast of Celebrated Artists.
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
A Convincing Dramatic story, vibrating with
ROMANCE, ADVENTURE, LOVE, HATE & REVENGE,
and taken amidst a Thousand Backgrounds of Beautiful Venice in 24 amazingly splendid reels, in 4 Chapters.
TO-NIGHT—Chapter 2—
It's Your LAST CHANCE! LAST DAY!
3 Shows—6-30, 8-15 and 10
Popular Prices.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
E. J. CARROLL
Presents for
3 Farewell Performances 3
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHARACTER COMEDIAN
SIR HARRY LAUDER
"The One and Only"
together with his
BRILLIANT COMPANY OF INTERNATIONAL STAR ARTISTS
3 Great Farewell Bills 3
TO-NIGHT 9-30
To-morrow Afternoon at 5-30
and
To-Morrow Night at 9-30.
In the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Lady Wilson and Government House Party.
To-morrow neeght will be a Grrreat neeght.
Don't miss it whatever ye do.
The prices are right and the box plans at Rose's.
Plan at Theatre after 7 p. m.
Prices Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 can be booked at Rose's.
Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6 and Rs. 2-4 at the Theatre after 9 p. m.
After 9-15 p. m. Gallery Prices Re. 1/2.
ALL PRICES INCLUDE TAX,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m. only.
"WEE MACGREEGOR'S SWEETHEART"
with BETTY BALFOUR.
EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"ROSITA"
with MARY PICKFORD.
EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"
with Alice Terry.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Hindoostan Film Co.'s
Mythological Picture
JAYADRATHA-VADHA
Time and Rates as Usual.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT— FOR THE LAST TIME!
A ROLLICKING HUMOROUS SOCIETY DRAMA,
with Pathos, Earnestness and Poetry, punctuated at every ten feet of the reels.
A beautiful Selznick Picture, Starring the vivacious and, captivating
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
in the principal role
"THE WAY OF A MAID"
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
COMMENCING TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!
A Picture that you will love to See—
you will love to remember!
EVERYBODY IN THE WORLD LOVES LOVE!
That's why everybody will like this big spectacular melodrama. Its fine love story is one that will strike a responsive chord in all hearts—with a background of thrilling, thundering action! It is one of the greatest railroad romances ever screened—and you will say the same when you have seen it! He knew the limited was doomed. He must save the lives of scores—. Yet his wife's honor was that very moment at stake! Where did his duty lie? Could he leave his post to save his family's honor? Or should he attempt to save the helpless scores who were speeding through the night in the doomed train? Here is the situation that will bring you to the edge of your seat—a situation to which there seems no happy solution! But see it! Respond to its sweeping action and tingle at its thrill!
THE SIGNAL TOWER
featuring Virginia Valli and Wallace Biery
at the
WEST-END CINEMA
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.


# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13.

Hardanger, Lund, Naples.
Devanha, Thornton, London.
Jalavijaya, Beatson, Rangoon.
California, Thomas, Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES

Nov. 14.

Mandala, Kitson, Hull.
Gazana, Hancock, Calcutta.

## LOADING.

Nov. 13.

Steamer Devanha for London.
Steamer Dongola for London.
Steamer Gandara for Rangoon.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

S S Devanha:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain E Thornton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S California:—The Anchor Line steamer California, 3354 tons, Captain Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavijaya, 2239 tons, Captain Beatson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Mandala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Mandala, 5190 tons, Captain A G Kitson, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo and 18 passengers.

S S Hardanger:—The Graham T Co's steamer Hardanger, 2484 tons, Captain D Lund, arrived in harbour yesterday from Naples, with a general cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, November 13.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Isabe, 4185, Hull 25/11, Graham's Trading.
2 Narkunda 9690 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels, Hamburg 18-11-24 L. Edwards.
4 Tambu Maru 8553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11, K M & Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
6 Japan, 3837, N.F., N.F, M M & Co.
8 Manela 5041 K'chi 10/11 M M & Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3300 Durban 12/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
12 Nordkyn, 2996, Karachi 3/11 L Edward Ltd.
14 City of Madras, 3048 Karachi 11/11, J
15 Soudan 4218 Japan, 11/11, M M & Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11 T. Morrison & Co.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 25/11, O S Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 1957, Busra 14/11, M M & Co.
5 Umona, 2388, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams and Co.
6 Bahadur, Calcutta, 18-11-24, T M Co.
10 & 11 Trieste, Trieste, 13-11, L T Co.
12 Cl. Macbrayne 2978, M Coast 11/11 J and Co.
12 Bovenkirk, Calcutta, 13-11-24, E D Sassoon and Co.
15 Barpeta 1877, P Gulf, 12/11 M M & Co.
15 Banora 1878, 19/11 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. B & Shushtary and Co.
N Japan, 3,637, Calcutta, N F, M M and Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Genoa due about 16th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 25th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 9th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
1 Tiepolo (not fixed).
Clan Macinaes due about 18th November, Agent J F Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co
Bessano (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels due about 16th November, Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostarsee (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L E vard.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 29th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kenderkerk, due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ryderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 15th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 22nd November Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 17th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shimu Maru due about 11th November, Agent O S K.
Alpe Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

## EXPORTS.

Nov. 13.

S S Naldera for London:—8 bales goat skins tanned, 1 bale sheep skins tanned, 2 bales deer skins tanned, J Rahimtoola: 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Permanand and Co: 8 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd: 3 cwts mace, S Gordhan and Sons: 2000 cwts wheat fine pollards, 2000 cwts wheat middlings, The Bombay Co Ltd: 746 cwts nuxvomica, S Gordhan and Sons: 5 cwts Persian wet dates, A A Latif Anjon.

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—5 cases silk and cotton piece-goods Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Mandala for Constantinople:—1 bundle woollen carrets, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—17000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—75 bales cotton fly, V A Save: 550 cwts till seed oil cake, 2750 cwts groundnut oil cakes, L Ebramii: 70 cwts buffalo stickers, M Aziz: 5000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam:—6000 cwts linseed oil cake, N V Velmohamed: 2850 cwts groundnut oil cake L Ebramii: 32 bales Persian lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd: 6000 cwts linseed, 2999 cwts teal seed, 1000 cwts poppy seed, 1999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Hardanger for Genoa:—10000 cwts ginnelly seed, Volkart Bros: 965 cwts buffalo horns, 5 cwts deer horns, M Aziz: 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd: 155 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd: 950 tons old iron scrap, H K M Jaitha and Sons.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—27 bales goat hair, 5 bales wool, H R Rahimanbhai and Co: 1 bale cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd: 16 bales wool, Mesar Nissim.

S S Tambo Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, Tovo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tambo Maru for Hongkong:—87 cwts jardaloo: F S Abdulkrum.

S S Tambo Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, N Manibal and Co: 1805 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

## IMPORTS.

Nov. 13.

S S Scindia from Liverpool, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd:—3 casks wheel grease, 20 barrels lubricating oil, 18 bales wool shaddy, 50 bales old newspaper, 40 bales paper, 12 bales cotton tents, 39 bales 111 cases cotton yarn, 697 cases 1613 bales cottons, 3283 boxes tin plates, 1236 boxes 553 cases common soap, 69 cases toilet soap, 13 cases woollens, 17 cases wool and cottons, 140 cases school slates, 45 cases oil, 32 cases toys, 102 cases hams and bacons, 54 cases art silk yarn, 131 cases bottled beer, 50 cases whisky, 30 cases biscuits, 25 cases lime juice, 36 cases scouring soap, 32 cases 67 bales cotton piece-goods, 926 bundles steel sheets, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 888 bundles galvanised plain sheets, 1830 bundles galvanised corrugated sheets, 7667 bdls hoops, 166 yellow metal squares, 640 mds exhausted cloves, 200 drums caustic soda, 84 drums calcium chloride, 200 drums sulphide of sodium, 684 drums bleaching powder, 1500 bags soda ash, 45 bags bolts and nuts, 200 D/bags fine salt, 36 S/cases tiles, 66 barrels 23 casks tallow, 1232 casks China clay, 200 casks traps, 600 casks bends, 732 pieces earthenware, 500 stoneware acid jar, 240 earthenware pans and traps, 40 kegs glue, 5233 plates hard spelter.

From Glasgow:—32 bales cotton yarn, 53 bales paper, 48 bales 197 cases cottons, 46 cases sewing cotton reels, 1146 cases whisky, 67 cases wine, 35 cases beer, 20 cases rum, 15 cases hams, 97 bales old newspaper, 50 bags fire clay, 2818 plates hard spelter, 190 hogsheads ale, 822 bundles galvanized sheets, 2700 fire bricks, 834 stoneware acid jars, 133 tubes, 1045 pipes.

S S Simla from Christiania, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd:—123 reels 44 packages 269 bales paper, 150 drums calcium carbide, 80 cases matches, 25 cases 1388 kegs nails.

From Antwerp:—3503 bundles hoops, 2296 bundles steel sheets, 560 bundles steel rods, 62 bundles gas tubes, 82 bundles 3644 pieces mild steel bars, 324 pieces steel plates, 29994 pieces 2831 bundles steel bars, 60 kegs hydrosulphite powder, 100 casks 38 barrels 48 kegs 454 cases 19 drums dying materials.

From Gothenburg:—94 barrels paraffin, 224 kegs chlorate of potash, 2444 42 packages 219 cases nails, 1107 cases matches, 30 barrels zinc plates, 20 barrels glue, 324 pieces aspanwood, 4329 pieces deals boards and battens, 2134 bundles planned board, 325 reels 72 rolls 234 bales paper.

S S Dara from Mauritius, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—70251 bags sugar.

S S Cape Point from Mauritius, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd:—52495 bags sugar.

S S Atna from Durban, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—6999 tons coal.

# CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, November 14).

## BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-Gener and others, Little and Co.
1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J, Khandwalla and Ch Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.
818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukndas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.
698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nhalchand Kalchand and another Bhaishanker K and G.
1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.
3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukhede and anr, Mhlvi M and Co.
684-24—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan v Manilal Umersy, Patell and B Mohile P and G.
3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd. v Sunderabai widow, Thakoredas and Co.
2522-23—Purnanand C and J, Mahomedali Adamji Sahiwalla v. Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki, Mohile P and G.
1366-24—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Revashanker Javeri v Atmaram Bulakhidas Parikh Ramanlal and H.
3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Maneckchand Keshawji v Lala Kudanlal Surajabhai, Malvi M R and Co.
3713-23 Daphtary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and others v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rassool, Vachha and C.
568-24—Payne and Co, Hussanali Fatehali v. Kaderbhai Mulla Ahmedally.
589-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Mulji Thakoredas and Co, v Manicooverbai Amarchand and M.
658-24—Shamrao M and H Gangabai and another v Gajanand Bhimrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, vs Sumanas H Dhruv, Sabnis G and Co.
695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally K Jethabhoy and anr, Thakoredas and D.
2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Tarmahomed Mulla and M.

## BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng and Wg Co Ltd and another, vs Thaker Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.
3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gantamchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Maganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.
2894-23—Daphtary F and D, William Erskin Mawhood and ors v Vallbji Abdulali Kaliawalla, Payne and Co.
4585-21—Khemdwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and ors, Motibhai J and M.
3137-21—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.
2687-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Ishar.sing v Nandlal Deodn, Wadia G and Co.
3279-20—Kanga and Co, Cawasha H L Batliwalla and ors v Dr Dinshaw H J Batliwalla and ors, Wadia G and Co.
3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Vora and Co v R S Mathuramprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.
4582-23—Pandia and Co, Anandrao Bairrao Manker v Shrikrishna Dinanath Bandekar, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUITS).

2244-23—Nanu H and Co, Mohomedbhoy Abdul Husein and Co v R K Mody and Co, Shah and Co.
2875-24—Dikshit M and Co Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas v Vithal Hari Karanjiker, Thakoredas and D.
2976-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas v Mahadeo Pandurang.
2877-24—Dikshit M and Co. Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas v Kansara Atmaram Lalchand.
2270-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haji Alimahomed Haji Latiff v Peshawar Sinda Trading Co. and other Manekbhai H M and Co.
2815-24—Dawalla P and P, Sulleman Haji Musa v Shermahomed Haji Amirkhan and others.
2952-24—Dastur and Co, Sunderbai v Vishwamitra Koushik Pandit Raghvava N and Co.
3044-24—Purmanand C and J, Daya Shanker Deoshanker v Vithaldas Nanji, Shamrao M and H.
2307-24—Merwanji K and Co Vithaldas Bhawanidas and other v Dr. Miss Jerbanu M Mistry and another.
1386-24—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, vs Ibrahim bin Kadam, Captain and V.
2331-24—Payne and Co, Hakimudin Mahomedali and another, vs Messrs Gamnaji Motaji and Co and another, Mantri and Co.
2569-24—Motichand and D Devkuran Mulji and others, Raojibhay Khusalbhai Patell
2579-24—Mamoher and Co, Govind Vastu and another vs Esmail Fakir Mahomed and another, Jamsetji R and D.
2644-24—Jamsetji R and D, Rukhibai and another, vs Rajabali Esmailji and another, Chitnis K and M.
2752-24—Kanga and Co N H Moos, vs Gopaldas Mohanbhai Desai and another.
2924-24—Merwanji K and Co, Sitabai and others, vs Ramchandra Atmaram Guildwartak.
2960-24—Little and Co Gooculdas Kapurchand, vs Ebrahim Boda Ganchi and others, Manoher and Co.
2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Harsam Premji, vs, Dongersey Dava and another, Raghvava N and Co.
2413-24—Motubhai J and M, Shri Krishnapriya Vallabji Maharaj widow v Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ladharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.
2563-24—Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed v Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.
2607-24—Motichand and D, Fidaali Hassanally, vs Dinsha Edulji Karkaria.
2625-24—Motichand and D Fidaali Hasanally, vs Jehangir Cowasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker nd J.
2190-24—Maanowji and Co., Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakordas Shah, Karubhai and S.
4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co. Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.
1552-24—Little and Co, W B Brady and Co. Ltd v The Argodaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd Thakordas and D
866-24—Shroff and L, Kaibhushroo Hormusji and Co, v C A Gaya and Co. Daphtary F and D.
1795-24—Mehta L and Co, Devram Akbai v C Dwarkadas and another, Wadia G and Co.
1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co., Khandwalla and C.
2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kasam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.
2743-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Sayed Abdul K Yezdi v Hamad Alialkazi, Matubhai J and M.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2656-24—Rustomji and G, Manilal Chaganlal Shah and another v The South Indian Club and others, Dadlas and C.
1362-24—Pathare and Co, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh, Umersi Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.
2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Ramba, Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3108-24—Mulla and M, Genny Mowlaux, Purshotam Cooverji Pandia and Co.
4688-23—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjivan, vs Bhikhulal Nandlal, Tyabji D and Co.
1535-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand, Ramiley, vs Harjimal Adukia, Vachha and Co.
1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand, vs Shiavax C Cambatta, Mulla and M.
2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba, vs P S Nunes, Rele and Co.
2252-24—Pandia and Co, Parbhu Khushaj v Maneck Laxman, Dabholker and J.
2376-24—Surveyor and Co., Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla v Manecklji Nesserwanji Kavarana, Munchersha and N.
2409-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Harilal Maganlal Dalal v Tejpal Narsey, Tyabji D and Co.
3304-23—Dubash and Co, Amulakchand Bhurchand v Mirzamal Chotalal, Shah and Co.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR JUDGMENT.

4828-22—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhoprasad, vs Gulabrai Madanlal and others, Vachha and Co.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
1835-20—Wadia G and Co, Kedari Prasad Ebhedilal and Co, vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.
3830-24—Amarchand and M, Mukundrao Narayen Manker, vs Raghunath Mahadeo Sawant, Dharamsi D and Co.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTORS AND COSTS.
2060-24—G B Pandia, Tribhoman Bhimji, vs Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another, vs Nanabhoy Sudanand and others, Judah and S, Manilal and H.
4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and others v Ahmedally Kaderbhoy Rokar and others, Vachha and Co.
4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafur Haji Hamed v Mahomed Haji Hamed, Edgelow G W and Co.
4742-22—Ferreira and V, Dhaverbai vs Snehilkant Chabildas, Kanga and Co Vrajlal and Co.
2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vasonji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.
4458-22—Captain and V Bai Shri Sursi Kunverbai Saheb v Morarji Narotam, Malvi M R and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3234-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nansi Hurji.
1928-24—Motichand and D Kalyanji Khanal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.
2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bulfidan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.
3196-24—Smetham B and J, Abdul Husein Mutvali v S Abdul Karim, Manohar and Co.
3260-24—Purnanand C and J, Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.
2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.
1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.
4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.
2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.
2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.
2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.
4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansani Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
2050-22—Smetham B and L, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meher, vs Haribа Sawairam and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvava N and Co.
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

## BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPUREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitsen Dwarkadas v Sherali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.
2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Poonha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.
3061-24—Khandwalla and C, Bahadurmal Gurmukhrai Nemani v Mohanlal Surchand and others, Jamsedji R and D.
1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Filaturn Doe Cas Canseta Joint Stock Co, and anr, Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.
2522-24—Chatnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.
2341-24—Mulji Th. and Co, N H Moos v, Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v, Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.
749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2411-24—Rananlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.
2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kafkhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.
1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.
2315-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gancoram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.
2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.
2959-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayabali Mulla Nurmudin and others, Paralkar and R.
3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Huaji Jusab and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co
2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatino D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.
2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.
2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madhavji, Manilal H and Co.
2693-24—Khandwalla and C, Jairam Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MANCHESTER MARKETS.

### CLOTH AND YARN.

October 22.

The better tone observable in the cloth and yarn markets last week is again in evidence, but some merchants report only a moderate business, and the markets have been somewhat patchy, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" (Oct. 23). On this occasion the imminence of a general election has scarcely had any effect on the course of business. No doubt the home trade houses may have their attention eventually detracted to a certain extent, but generally the influence of the contests has so far been negligible.

Of the Far Eastern markets India continues to shape well, and it would appear that though the bazaar sales which preceded the recent holidays were meagre in volume the sales subsequently have proved more satisfactory. At any rate the volume of inquiry for and the business done in dhootie and jacconet styles, printing and dyeing cloths, and various fancies clearly suggests that the prospects in India are regarded as more healthy by those best qualified to judge. Calcutta is the leading buyer, but none of the regular outlets has failed to produce evidence of requirement.

As the war clouds disperse in China, and as the communications by road, river, and rail which have been interfered with by military operations are freed the resumption of business at Shanghai should be expedited. Business here has chiefly been concerned with greys and fancies, few transactions in bleachers being booked. The auction firms have not yet resumed their sales. Other Far Eastern markets have provided a miscellaneous business, but some of it is a long way out in price. Buyers for Egypt have bid for fair quantities of bleaching and dyeing fabrics, and Levant trade as a whole seems more steady. American and Continental buying have been only on a small scale, but more interest on the part of some of the colonial markets is noted.

The yarn market again shows signs of improvement generally. Bolton yarns of all counts and qualities keep well engaged, and twofolds of the finer numbers find a ready sale where available. American wefts of 42's, 44's, and 46's are exceedingly scarce whilst some others, both coarser and finer, are in rather short supply. Thus the arrangement for an increased production as from November 3 did not affect the market in any degree adversely. Cop twists are less difficult to book, but beams are in urgent request occasionally. There was considerable "fixing" of cotton by spinners yesterday, some users fixing their requirements to the end of next month.

### JUTE.

Dundee, Oct. 22.—There has been another sharp increase in the price of the raw material, which still controls the market. Within the last two months the cost of the raw material has increased by one-third, and the figures now reached cannot fail to have a deleterious influence upon trade if they are maintained, as in all likelihood they will be for some time. On the other hand, the behaviour of jute, erratic as it is, does not throw much light upon the conditions under which the market will ultimately become stable.

It is fortunate that yarn and cloth manufacturers are booked well into next year, and though there has been more inquiry recently than actual purchase, several outstanding transactions have taken place this week. There has been a distributed order for tarpaulins from the Plate. Canada and the States have also bought better, while the Cuban sugar trade has paid good prices for bags. Cloth orders, particularly for hessians, are well forward and figures are maintained, and in some cases have been even bettered.

Prices.—Raw jute: First mark actuals, October-November, £45. 10s. groups, £43; red SCC, actuals, £42 10s., daisee 2, £43; daise c3, £40. 10s., lightnings, £42. 10s.; tossa 2, £45. Yarns: 8lb., cops, 6.38 (4s. 3d.); spools, 6.50 (4s. 4d.); sacking chains, 6.50 (6½d.); hessian chains, 6.75, (6 3/4d.) Chested hessians: 10 por. 10oz. 40in. 5.9oz. 40in. 4.75 (4 3/4d.); 8oz. 40in., 4.19 (4 3-16d); 7oz. 40in. 3.57 (3 3/4d.); floor cloth, 9½oz. 76in., 9.75 (9 3/4d).

### COAL.

Cardiff, Oct. 21.—The general position of the steam coal market remains unsatisfactory. A lack of vigour characterises most departments and with buyers continuing their hand-to-mouth policy of covering requirements, indications of early improvement are still absent. Best semi-anthracites, washed and sized coals, and the superior descriptions of small are meeting a fairly active demand, but with the bulk of the market slow an irregular tendency is displayed. Prices have shown no material change, and production is still curtailed. Trade still lags with the Continent, France, Italy, and the smaller consumers still buying much below the average. South American business is a shade more active, but competition with United States coals is keener. Business with the coaling stations is moderately active.

Best Admiralty large remains fairly steady, but business is slow to materialise at 27s.—27s. 6d. Seconds are quiet and unchanged at 25s.—26s. Best dry large is in active request and firm at 27s. 6d.—28s. Dry nuts are fully booked and firmly quoted at 32s. 6d. Monmouthshire coals still pursue a very quiet course, with supplies plentiful at 24s. 6d., black veins 23s. 6d.—24s., Western Valleys and Easterns 22s. 6d—23s. 6d. Best steam smalls have improved 6d. on the week and at 15s. 6d.—16s. are coming in reduced supply. Collieries are refusing to sell unless buyers take a proportion of large. Good bunkers are steadier at 14s. 6d., but cargo brands remain plentiful and easy at 12s. 6d.—13s. 6d.

## MONEY MARKET

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 626.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 676.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 666.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 229.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 294.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.60 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 87.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.20.
London—Rome Liras 107.60.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market. Exchange market closed steady with sellers for T T on London at 1/5 27/32.

### READY & FORWARD.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling T T December 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T December 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T January 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T January 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying T T February 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 91/99.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 93/32.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Three Months 3 15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.
Call 2 per cent. nominal.
One month 2 per cent. nominal.
Three months 3 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market. Short money easy, long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Nov. 12.

Tele Transfers 1/5 29/32 Firm.
Bar Gold £4—10—2 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 34 Steady.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 13/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 27/32 |
| Doc Acceptance 3 m/s | 1/6 1/8 |
| Fes Demand | 628 |
| American Dollars | 294 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 163 1/2 |
| Shanghai | 229 |
| Japan | 112 1/2 |
| Singapore | 159 |

Market Steady.

London, Nov. 12.

Rentes 3 per cent 51
Bar Silver (Spot) 34.
Bar Silver 2 Months hence 34 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Advanced owing to small small supplies and bear covering. Market closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
### MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 17.13 |
| Christiania | 31.30 |
| Amsterdam | 11.51 |
| Switzerland | 23.88 |
| Belgium (Yesterday) | 95.28 |
| Prague | 154.25 |

Exchange on London in Paris 87.02
Exchange on London in Germany 19.340,000 M.
Exchange on London in Italy 106.15.
New York, Nov. 12.
Demand Bills 4.60.25

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 21 3/4

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 3/8 —¼
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/16 —1/16
Conversion Loan £79 1/8 —¼
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £103 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 58 3/8 —¼
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2 —1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 —1/8

## BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/10.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/8/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/11.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/11.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/12/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 76/9.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 76/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 76/15.

London, Nov. 12.

Bar gold ready s 90/2.
Silver ready d 34/0.
Silver forward d 34/2.
TONE OF SILVER—
Market closed with buyers at the rate. China was buyer at lower rate. Sellers holding back.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nov. 13.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 5 points up in New York futures. The market advanced early on scattered buying but later eased on long liquidation and Wall Street selling, Liverpool has been reported 15 to 19 points higher. The advance was due to short covering and straddle buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 12th instant as under:—
"Speculative demand continues. Confidence stimulated by bullish spot advice."

A small change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 472½ i.e., Rs. 2½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening one Japanese House bought and the market advanced to Rs. 473½. Around this level brokers and Commission Houses were free sellers which caused a setback and the market dropped to Rs. 468, but again recovered to Rs. 470 on one of the Japanese Houses buying and closed at the same rate at 2-30 p.m. The Sewri market is closed to-day.

Fine Oomra Deer./January opened at Rs. 461 and gradually declined to Rs. 452 on Shroffs selling, and closed at Rs. 454½ at 2-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs 448 and eased to Rs. 442 on Commission Houses and general selling, and closed at Rs. 443½ at 2-30 p.m. F. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 441 declined to Rs 406 and closed at Rs. 409 at 2-30 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady and demand was moderate.

### MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 2-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 470 |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. | 409 |
| Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. | 454 1/2 |
| " March | 443 1/2 |

## GOLD.

Bombay, November 13.

| Ready:—22-11-0 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaida. | Opening | Lowest | At 6 p.m |
| Kartak | 22-12-6 | 22-11-0 | 22-11-0 |
| Magsar | 22-13-9 | 22-12-6 | 22-12 6 |
| Posh | 22-14-9 | 22-13-6 | 22-13-6 |

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—7—0
Posh 0—10—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

## SILVER.

Bombay, November 13.

| Ready:—76-9-0 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaida. | Opening | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
| Kartak | 76-12-0 | 76-9-0 | 76-9-0 |
| Magsar | 77-2-0 | 76-15-0 | 76-15-0 |
| Posh | 77-7-0 | 77-4-0 | 77-4-0 |

Teji Mandi
Magsar 1—10—0
Posh 2—2—0
Tone—Market Steady.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 98.
5½ percent Bonds due 1925 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102//12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 101/1.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 107
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73.

### SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Market closed quiet owing to speculative sales. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405 India 74/8 Central 22/2 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 425 Bombay Cotton 540 Bombay Dyeing 865 Bradburry 525 Century 402/8 Cent. India 515 Colaba Land 153/12 Coorla 175 Crescent 242/8 Dawn 630 Edw. Sassoon 175 E. D. Sassoon 1/14 Elphinstone 33/12 Fazulbhoy 851/4 Globe 60 Gokak 102/8 Ind. Bleaching 217/8 Ind. Malwa 412/8 Jamshed Mfg. 130 Kastoorchand 155 Khatao 185 Kohinoor 1200 Luxmi Cotton 4550 Madhowji 340 Mathuradas 240 M. Petit 2600 Morarji 2700 New Great 406/4 New City 307/8 Pahani 355 Pearls 556/4 Phoenix 525 Simplex 253/12 Swan 1012/8 Swadeshi 612/8 Tata Mills 187/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 185 B. Burma 301/4 B. Burma N. I. 65, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/10 Bombay Tramway 87/8 Bombay Steam 70 Bundi Cement 9/6 Katni Ord. 60 Katni Defd 170 New India Insur. 13/4 Shivrajpur 46 Tata Iron Ord 9 Tata Iron Defd 35/10 Tata Hydro 712/8 and Scindia Steam 7/4.

London, Nov. 12.

Hongkong Bank £137
Chartered Bank £21 1/4
National Bank £45
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

13th Nov. 1924.

New York Market 12th Nov. 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery | Opening Prices. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24.28 | Dec. | | 24.40+12 | 24.33 | +05 |
| 24.50 | Jan. | 24.40—10 | 24.62+12 | 24.51 | +01 |
| 24.76 | Mar. | | | 24.75 | —01 |
| 25.06 | May. | | | 25.06 | |
| 24.80 | Jul | | | 24.80 | |

New York Spot on 11th Nov. 24.55 —05; New Orleans Closed.

Telegraphic market advices:—Long liquidation and Wall St. selling readily absorbed. Tone of market good.

January highest 24.72 (10.44 a.m.), lowest 24.35 (1.04 p.m.), range .37 points.

Liverpool Market 12th Nov. 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 11 a.m. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.47 | Jan. | 13.46—01 | 13.41—06 | 13.65 | +18 |
| 13 52 | Mar. | 13.52 — | 13.46—06 | 13.70 | +18 |
| 13.56 | May. | | | 13.75 | +19 |
| 13.44 | July. | | | 13.63 | +19 |
| 12.90 | Oct. | | | 13.05 | +15 |
| Egyptian | | | | | |
| 24.03 | Nov. | | | 23.85 | —18 |
| 22.53 | Jan. | | | 22.35 | —18 |

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Light rains Arkansas and Memphis district. Temperature slightly above normal. Entire belt partly cloudy.

New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 325,000.

(2) Tone of market good. Straddle buying and short covering. National ginners' Association estimate October consumption U.S.A. Mills 547,000 bales.

Weekly Government Weather Report is favourable.

American Cross Rate 4.60 1/4.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 13.65 | plus .18 |
| March | 13.70 | plus .18 |
| May | 13.75 | plus .19 |
| July | 13.63 | plus .19 |

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Total Day's sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.
Total Day's sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Total Day's Imports Nil.
Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.67 fair request.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 24.66 |
| March | 24.92 |
| May | 25.22 |
| New York Noon Call | |
| January | 24.57 |
| March | 24.85 |
| May | 25.15 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | |
| January | 14.46 |
| May | 25.04 |

Opening Tone and Prices.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. | | 13.47 unchanged. |
| Mar. | 13.52 | " |
| May | 13.55 | —.01 |

EGYPTIAN.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 22.50 | —.03 |
| Mar. | 21.60 | —.05 |
| May | 21.05 | —.03 |

Additional Quotations.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| M G., Bengal, "Good" | 11.75 |
| M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good" | 12.15 |
| M. G., Bengal, "Fine" | 12.55 |
| No. 1 Oomra, "Good" | 11.80 |
| No. 1. Oomra, "Fully Good" | 12.30 |
| No. 1 Oomra, "Fine" | 12.80 |
| M. G. Broach, "Good" | 12.05 |
| M. G. Broach, "Fully Good" | 12.45 |
| M. G. Broach, "Fine" | 12.85 |
| M. G. Scinde, "Good" | 11.65 |
| M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good" | 12.05 |
| M. G. Scinde, "Fine" | 12.45 |

CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 13.66 | +.19 |
| Dec. | 13.62 | +.17 |
| Jan. | 13.65 | +.18 |
| Feb. | 13.66 | +.18 |
| Mar. | 13.70 | +.18 |
| Apl. | 13.69 | +18 |
| May | 13.75 | +19 |
| June | 13.69 | +.20 |
| July | 13.63 | +.19 |
| Aug. | 13.40 | +.15 |
| Sep. | 13.30 | +.15 |
| Oct. | 13.05 | +.15 |
| Nov. | 12.95 | +.15 |

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Closing Prices.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 23.85 | —.18 |
| Dec. | 22.95 | —.18 |
| Jan. | 22.35 | —.18 |
| Feb. | 21.95 | —.20 |
| Mar. | 21.45 | —.20 |
| Apl. | 21.15 | —.23 |
| May | 20.90 | —.18 |
| June | 20.70 | —.13 |
| July | 20.45 | —.13 |
| Aug. | 20.25 | —.13 |
| Sep. | 20.05 | —.13 |
| Oct. | 19.85 | —.18 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, No. 12.

Cotton.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 79,000 | |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 30,000 | |
| Day's Exports to Continent | 18,000 | |
| Futures at New York, Jan. | 24.51 | +.01 |
| Futures at New York, Mar. | 24.75 | —.01 |
| May | 25.06 | unchanged. |
| July | 24.80 | " |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 24.60 | +.05 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 24.39 | +.05 |

## SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November 13.

| | 12 to 1 O/O. | 1 to 2 O/O. | 2 to 3 O/O. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi. | 425 | .. | 425 |
| Bombay Cotton | 540 | .. | 540 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 866 4-61-4-63-12 | 865-75-8-70 | 865 |
| Century | 491-4-97-8-400 | 312-401-4 | 3-12-402-8 |
| Nagpur ex-divi. | 521-4-16-4-17-8 | 20-618-12 | 17-8-515 |
| Colaba | 155 | 155 | 153-12 |
| Crescent | 246-4-45 | 243-12 | 242-8 |
| Indore | 413-12 | 15-413-12 | 412-8 |
| Kohinoor | 1200 | .. | 1200 |
| New Great | 412-8-7-8-10 | 411-4 | 7-8-406-4 |
| Pearl ex-divi. | 566 4-60 | 62-8-563-12 | 57-8-566-4 |
| Phoenix | 525 | .. | 525 |
| Bharucha | 100 | .. | 101-4 |
| Simplex | 262-8-57-8-60 | 257-8 | 255 |
| Swan | 1012-8 | .. | 1012-8 |
| Swadesh ex-divi. | 610 | 611-4 | 12-610 |
| Pabni | 357-8 | .. | 355 |
| Fazal | 866-4-57-8 | 860 | 55 852-4 |
| Mathuradas | 240 | .. | 240 |
| Tata Mill | 187-8 | .. | 187-8 |
| Globe | 85 | .. | 85 |
| Mysore | 115 | .. | 115 |
| Madhavji | 338-12-35 | 340 | 338-12 |
| Finlay | 750 | .. | 750 |
| Gokak | 101-4 | .. | 102-8 |
| Edward Sassoon | 177-8 | .. | 175 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 120 | .. | 120 |
| Alcock | 185 | .. | 185 |
| Bombay Burma Od | 302-8 | .. | 301-4 |
| Bombay Elec. Tram | 87-8 | .. | 87-8 |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy | 70 | .. | 70 |
| Bundi Cement | 9-8 | .. | 9-8 |
| Central E. Mining | 26-4 | .. | 26-4 |
| Indian Cement | 36-4 | .. | 36-4 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. | 9-12 | .. | 9 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 40-33-12-35 | 33-12 | 35-10 |

Tone of Spot Cotton:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New Orleans, Jan. | 24.39 | +.15 |
| Futures at New Orleans, Mar. | 24.61 | +.11 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 25 1-8 | |
| Silver Commercial Bars, Silver | | |
| Foreign Mined | 89 5-8 | |

CLOSING PRICES.
American Cotton Market.

Futures at New York.
New York, Nov. 12.

| Months. | To-days Price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 24.51+.01 |
| Mar. | 24.75—.01 |
| May | 25.06 unchanged. |
| July | 24.80 " |

### MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Market was firm but quiet with a small cloth inquiry. There was a fair demand for yarns.

### WHEAT.

London, Nov. 12.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb. Sellers 63/9.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb Sellers 65.
Tone:—Dull and lower.
Australian Jan/Feb. Buyers 63/6
Parcel Victorian paid and sellers for Nov. Shipment 64/6
Choice White Karachi Nov/Decr. sellers 63
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov. Value 62
Tone:—Dull and lower.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November, 13
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs a p | Rail Delivery Rs a p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 56 0 0 | 8 5 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 55 0 0 | 8 5 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 58 0 0 | 8 7 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Etawa | 12 4 0 | 12 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 12 2 0 | 12 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 13 0 0 | 13 9 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 14 0 | 13 7 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 10 0 | 13 3 0 |
| Teelseed White 85-15 | 81 0 0 | 16 12 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 79 0 0 | 16 4 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 50-50 | 75 0 0 | 15 10 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | | |
| Poppyseed, White | 14 4 0 | 15 2 0 |
| Groundnuts | 79 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| Mowraseed | 10 0 0 | 10 4 0 |
| Barley | 48 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| Castorseed | 0 0 0 | 16 8 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready | | |
| Delivery | 0 0 0 | 6 1 0 |

| Forward. | Rs a p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, May | 7 14 6 |
| Linseed, May | 14 5 6 |
| Groundnuts J/F | 71 0 0 |

### METALS.

London, Nov. 12.

English Best Selected Copper £68 1/8.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64 1/8.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/2.
Copper Best English Selected £260 3/4.

### BRASS.

Bombay, November 13.

| | per md. | Rs | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass English | 13/4 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 1 1/4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 1 1/2 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 1 3/4 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Do | 2 | 58 | 0 | 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, November 13.

| | per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, German | 3/4 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper American | 1 1/2 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 2 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 | | 56 | 8 | 0 |
| " " to 1 | | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| " " 1 1/4 to 1 ½, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 | | 65 | 0 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 13.

| | per lb. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | No. 14 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Kilachand | No. 20 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Currimbhai | No. 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Elphinstone | No. 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| David | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Shapurji | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Trikamdas | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Sattara | No. 10 1/4 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Shapurji | No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Light-house | No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Japan | No. 40—1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| " | No. 42—2 | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| " | No. 20 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| " | No. 32 | 1 | 5 | 9 |

### GOLD.

Of about 350,000 sterling gold arrived, all has been taken up by India. In addition to this, bazaars bought large amounts of shipments direct from Durban.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Nov. 12.

No applications were received.
Amount to be offered for sale next week is one crore rupees.

### FREIGHT.

London, Nov. 12.

Freight of coal, Cardiff to Bombay 14.

### BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 53
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 52/9
Market closed firm and dearer.

### RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 12.

Ferozepore Real Bold £24 Nov/Dec. sellers.
Toria £24 1/2 Nov/Dec. sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £23 1/2 Oct/Nov. sellers.

### BARLEY.

London, Nov. 12.

Karachi Barley Sellers for Nov/Dec. 43/9 and Re-sellers for Nov/Dec. 43/3

### LINSEED.

London, Nov. 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags sellers for Nov./Dec. shipment 24 1/2.
Tone.—Market closed quiet but steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net December sellers 45/9.
January-April paid 46.

London, Nov. 12.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Hull at £22 1/2 and in Toria Rapeseed afloat for Hamburg at £24 1/2.
Linseed.—Steady.
Cottonseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Oil.—Firm.
Wheat.—Easier.
Rice.—Quiet.
Linseed La Plata Argentine opened easier but improved later. Closed at £22 1/2 paid for Jan/Feb. New crop shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay closed at £11 1/2 sellers for Oct/Nov. Shipment. There was no inquiry.
Castorseed Bombay closed easier at £28 5/8 sellers for Nov.Decr. Shipment and £25 1/4 for Mar/Apl. Shipment.

### RUBBER.

London, Nov. 12.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec./Jan. 17 3/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 17 1/4.
Tone:—Steady after rather easier.

(For other commercial see page 10.)

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

SATURDAY, November 15.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 16.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails due at 3 a.m.

R345

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

### CITY'S HEALTH

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 A. M. of November 12 to 6 A. M. of November 13, 1924:—

Small-pox 4 attacks and 2 deaths; Cholera attacks nil deaths nil; Plague attacks nil deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil deaths nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 105 Total Mortality this day last year 97

### STEAMER MOVEMENT

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar. I. Hind" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 A. M. on the 12th instant and left there at 12-30 P. M. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer 'Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 P. M. on the 12th instant and left there at 9 P. M. the same day.

### "KARMABHUMI"

Mr. Samaldas L. Gandhi, the ex-editor of the "Hindusthan" has declared himself as the Editor and Publisher of the weekly "Karmabhumi".

### HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

There will be a general meeting of the Sahayaks of the Hindustani Seva Dal at the Congress Committee Office, Krishna Building, Fort, on Sunday the 16th instant at 9 a.m. when all the Sahayaks are requested to be present punctually.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) the 14th at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort.

### GURUKULA VISHVAVIDYALAYA KANGRI

Applications for admission of new Brahmcharies to the Gurukula Vishvavidyalaya Kangri should reach the office by the end of December 1924. Forms of applications and copies of rules can be had from the Gurukula Office. P. O. Gurukula Kangri, Dist. Bijnor.

### LETIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

The following is the List of Student, who passed the L.C.C. Examintancy 1924 in shorthand typewriting Accountancy Banking Law, Methods and Machinery etc:—

Angare Kesnav Mahadeo; Mrs. Arbuthnott Jessie Lonsie Mr. Atre Appasahib Raghunath; Bilimoria Cawasji Dinshaw; Mr. Faria Arthur Carmo Frank; Kanongo Hiralal Ranjan; Mr. Kavale Laxman Govind; Mr. Saptarishy Laxman Balkrishna; Mr. Shewai Surindher Dhundiraj; Miss Sheraby Rachen. Abraham.

### BOMBAY MUSLIMS' MEETING.

A public meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay will be held at the Anjuman Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Sunday the 6th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the formation of Reception Committees in view of the holding of the annual Sessions of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Mahomedan Conference in Bombay in December next.

### EXAMINATION IN CO-OPERATION.

The Diploma Examination in Co-operation will be held on Sunday the 16th November 1924 at the office of the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute, Dharamsi Bhuvan, Corner of Kakadawadi, Kandewadi, Bombay. Paper I will be set at 8-30 a.m. and Paper II at 2-30 p.m. on that day. The time for each paper is three hours. Those students who wish to appear for the said examination are requested to be in attendance at the place of examination fifteen minutes before the time appointed for the setting of such paper.

### F. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The Election of delegates to the Belgaum Congress which was to take place on Sunday as previously announced, has been post-poned as per instructions received from the B. P. C. C. to the effect that election of delegates should not be decided before the members for the All-India Congress Committee have been finally elected. The last day for sending in the candidature (for delegate) duly proposed and seconded by the members of the above Committee is to-day (Friday) and the same will be received at the above committee's office till 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### 5TH ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

BULLETIN NO 3.

The Reception Committee of the 5th All-India Students' Conference, Belgaum requests members of all Students' Associations, all over India to send in their nominations for the Presidentship of the Conference within the 20th November 1924.

The minimum fee for visitor, delegate and R. C. member is fixed at a uniform rate of Re. 1/-each. Boarding and lodging arrangements will be made at his own cost, if any delegate or R. C. member of the conference, intimates within the 10th December 1924.

Students of all educational institutions whether Private or Governmental or National are enrolled as delegates, provided they are elected from their respective institutions.

### G. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following office bearers are elected for the year 1924-1925:—

President:—Sjt. Jamnadas C. Errunza.

Vice President:—Sjts. B. N. Koparde; R. Krisnna Iyer.

Jt. Secretaries:—Sjts. Jayaram Raghunath Deo; Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel.

Khadi Executives:—Sjts. K. A. Subramaniam; M. N. Padvekar.

The executive Committee members are:—

Sjts. J. C. Errunza; B. N. Koparde; R. Krishna Iyer; J. R. Deo; I. S. Patel; K. A. Subramaniam; M. N. Padvekar; N. G. Agharkar; B. V. Gokhale; N. M. Date; P. G. Sahasrabudhe; V. S. Ramaswami; Labhashankar Dholakia; P. R. Muley; K. S. Rapey.

Trivandrum, Nov. 12.—The "West Coast Spectator" understands that Mr. P. R. Ramanuiam, accused in the Spider Chemical Mills case, who recently escaped from Ernaculam sub-goal has been re-arrested at Munnar in Travancore by the British Police.—(A.P.)

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

### ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sunderkhan Nawabkhan was charged with rash and negligent driving and causing injury to a Parsi boy, Minocher Munchershaw, aged 13 years.

Mr. Spencer conducted the case for the prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant.

The prosecution alleged that on July 2 at about 1-35 in the afternoon Minocher who was a student in the Bharda High School was crossing the tram lines near the Empire Cinema. The boy further alleged that he fell on the lines and could not get up as he felt pain in the abdomen. He was crawling to cross the lines, but before he could get clear of the lines, the accused was alleged to have driven his car heedless of the warning given to him by the boy. The wheels of the car passed over and crushed the right foot of the boy and the toes had to be amputated. The number of the car was noted down by an eye-witness.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that it was the mischievous propensities of the boy that had launched him into trouble. The boy got in the tram car and while the tram car was still in motion attempted to alight with the result that he fell down and met the unhappy accident.

His Worship on evidence acquitted the accused.

### CHARGED WITH RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar put up Shiobala Bachu on a charge of rash and negligent driving so as to cause the death of Mr. Christmas, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Solomon, pleader.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that the accused was driving his car in a rash and negligent manner along the Mayo Road on the 1st instant with the result that Mr. Christmas was knocked down and died of his injuries. It was stated that Mr. Christmas was going along Mayo Road in a motor car along with a lady. As his head-light went out, he stopped his car and alighted to light the lamps. As he was starting the car, the handle of the car broke down. Mr. Christmas was going to the University taxi-stand to get help when he was knocked down by the car driven by the accused.

Mr. Solomon applied for adjournment which was granted.

### CONVICTED FOR RUNNING A GAMING HOUSE.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, in the case in which Inspector Smith of the C. I. D. charged Mulchand Asharam with running a common gaming house.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted; while Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that on the receipt of certain information Inspector Smith sent a Parsi agent to the shop of the accused on three different occasions. On the first occasion the accused himself received the bet from the Parsi agent. On the second occasion the accused was absent, but his servant received a bet. On the third occasion when the Parsi agent was sent to the shop of the accused, he was accompanied by Inspectors Smith and Fern, with Mr. Desai of the C. I. D. The C. I. D. officers waited at a distance from the shop. The Parsi agent was given a hundred rupee note and asked to lay a bet with the accused. He went to the shop and on a given signal the C. I. D. officers and the police raided the shop and arrested the accused. On a search being made, the marked hundred rupee note, Rs. 1,300 in cash and used tote tickets of the value of Rs. 26,000 were recovered from the shop.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was a merchant dealing in gold, cotton and linseed. Moreover the shop was not rented by him, but that he was a sub-tenant only.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to 20 days' simple imprisonment.

### REPORTED THEFTS.

Abdul Kadar Haji Gulam Hussein, a cloth merchant, reports to the police that his shop on the ground floor of his house was broken into on Wednesday night and jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 2,700 were stolen.

Gulabdas Amthalal, a wool merchant, residing on the 2nd floor of a building at 2nd Phoiwada, reports to the police that he went to his shop leaving his wife at home on Wednesday. At about 3 p.m. his wife went to a temple and on her return home at 6 p.m. she found the hasp of her door wrenched off, having apparently been forced by an iron jemmy. On examining the contents of chests she found jewellery valued at Rs. 655 missing.

### CORONER'S COURT.

#### DEATH DUE TO OPIUM POISONING.

Hasam Kara (24), a Mahomedan merchant, residing at Jacob Circle, was removed to J. J. Hospital on Wednesday evening as he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. On a search being made, a packet containing opium was found under his pillow. He was mentally deranged for some time past. He died at the hospital soon after admission.

At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

### AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The Bombay Government Gazette (Nov. 13) states:—

"There was some rain in parts of the Konkan and Karnatak. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing is progressing in parts. Picking of cotton continues in places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

| PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL. | |
|---|---|
| Sind | 26 to 56 |
| Gujarat | 13 to 49 |
| Konkan | 28 to 52 |
| Deccan | 26 to 56 |
| Karnatak | 38 to 56 |

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 1st November 1924 was—On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 31, Satara 1,160 and Bijapur 691."

### MOTORS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

New rules for the control of motor traffic at Mahableshwar have been notified by the local Government. Proposals or suggestions from the public regarding these rules will be carefully considered by Government if the same are communicated to the latter before December 1st.

# IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND HOUSING SOCIETIES.

### PERMISSION TO BUILD SMALL BUNGALOWS.

At a meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 21st October, the resolutions passed at the 3rd Bombay Co-operative Conference were considered. The Conference had resolved that the authorities of the Trust be moved to allow the Housing Societies and their members to build small buildings on the system of the new type of buildings which are built by the Bombay Development Directorate at Chembur on the independent small bungalow cottage system as Garden Suburbs costing not more than Rs. 10,000 for two-tenements patterns on the Dadar and Matunga plots allotted by the Trust to the several Housing Societies. The Conference was also of opinion that as the Trust was unable to hand over possession of the plots of Dadar-Matunga Estate immediately on the allotment of plots to the Societies and as the conditions of trade etc., have altered altogether and as depression is reigning all over, the Bombay City Improvement Trust be requested to extend the exemption period regarding ground rent from two years to four years in case of all the Co-operative Housing Societies which are not able to build their houses on these plots for the above-mentioned reasons.

The Chairman of the Trust had recommended as follows:—

"We may inform the President of the Central Co-operative Institute that (i) we should welcome the erection of ground floor buildings on suitable plots provided they comply with the building regulations in force; and (ii) that as regards applications for extensions of the rent free period every case will be treated on its own merits."

The Trustees resolved that the President of the Central Co-operative Institute should be informed in terms of the Chairman's minute.

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The following appointments are announced:—

Mr. H. S. Needham, on return from leave to be Deputy Commissioner of Police Bombay vice Mr. P. M. Stewart, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. R. Jacob on return from leave to be Deputy Commissioner of Police Bombay vice Mr. F. E. Sharp, proceeding on leave.

Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police Bombay from the date Mr. F. E. Sharp proceeds on leave till the arrival of Mr. J. R. Jacob or pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, on return from leave to be Principal Police Training School Nasik vice Mr. R. H. Haslam proceeding on leave.

Mr. Narayanrav Maruti'rav Kamte to be Assistant Superintendent of Police Karra.

Mr. Ghelabhai Atmaram Mehta, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police West Khandesh.

Mr. P. S. Mehta, Resident Magistrate, Kalyan is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Thana District.

Mr. P. E. Percival, on relief by Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., to be Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. N. J. Wadia I.C.S.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S. on relief to revert to his appointment as Deputy Secretary to Government Legal Department.

His Excellency the Governor has made the following appointment on his Personal Staff with effect from the forenoon of 6th November 1924:—Captain T. B. C. Pigeott, M.C., 2nd Battal on the Lancashire Fusiliers to be Aide-de-Camp vice Lieutenant L. C. Winslow vacated.

Mr. J. B. Irwin, on return from leave to do duty as Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. J. B. Fernandes to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S. on relief to act as Collector of Sholapur.

Mr. Krishnaji Balacharya Purohit to act as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. C. B. Huli, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom an extension of leave for two months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. R. Gadgil to act as Additional Assistant Secretary to Government Finance Department pending further orders.

Mr. Merwanji Jamshetji Antia, Professor of English Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay to officiate as Principal of the College during the absence of Mr. M. L. Tannan on study leave or pending further orders.

Mr. A. D. Shroff to officiate as Professor of Banking at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. M. L. Tannan.

The Governor as appointed a lady Factory Inspector on probation for two years, Miss Tehmina J. H. Coma, M.B., B.S.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

In the share market jutes opened rather quiet but after an hour of trading rates began to firm up especially in Howrah and Clive. The higher priced stocks remained unchanged but the scriptions easier to find towards the close. Coals were steady at last prices with good trading doing. Teas were very firm with predominence of buyers and sellers inclined to hold off. In miscellaneous business reported was on a small scale. Government securities were steady unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1925 103/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/6 do 1927 100/15 do 1932 103/12

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/6, Imperial Bank fully paid 1395.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord 191 Sara Serajganj Railway 73.

Cottons:—Dunbar 180.

Jutes:—Aliance 655 Auckland 296 Barnagore 185/8 Birla 10/8 Champdany 21/8 Clive 48/8 Fort Gloster 1060 Fort William 425 Hooghly ord 82 Howrah 50/8 Kamarhatty 673/8 Kankinarran 526 Kinnison 1051 Lansdowne 391 Lawrence 690 Naihati 581 National 329 Northbrook 66 Nuddea 51 Presidency 8/12 Standard 475 Waverley 8/8.

Coals:—Bengal Bhatdes 7 Bokaro and Ramgur 22/8 Bolompore 2 Burrakur 27/12 Ghusick and Muslia 15/4 Gopalichuck 11/8 Nuntodih 4/12 Industry 9/12 Marine B 16/8 New Kessurgurrah 13/8 Phularitand 2/8 Searsole 14/4 Standard 51.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 160 Arcuttapore 38/4 Batelli 4/2 Betgach 29 Bishnauth 36/8 Chundeecherra 141 Dauracherra 16/4 Dessai and Parbuttia 437/8 Dhunseri 5 Inmaknsi 25/12 Dufflaghur 18 Durrang 62 East India 23/12 Eastern Cachar 18/12 Hattikhira 35/12 Joyhirpara 31/4 Kalacherra 131 Loobah 17/8 Namburnadi 12/8 Naga Mill 18/12 New Terai 19/8 North Western Cachar 342 Orang 12/12 Sapoi 24/12 Teen Ali 19/12 Tezpore 18/12 Tirrjhannah 26.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven-eight pence.

# MORE UNIVERSITIES NOT WANTED.

### EVIDENCE BEFORE UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

The University Reform Committee met again on Thursday with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the chair. Mr. G. C. Bhate, Principal of the Willingdon College, Sangli, and Prof. R. D. Ranade of the Academy of Philosophy and Religion, Nimbal, were examined.

MORE UNIVERSITIES NOT WANTED.

Mr. Bhate, in the main, agreed with the written statement submitted to the Committee by his colleague Prof. B. G. Sapre of the Willingdon College, Sangli. Mr. Bhate was opposed to the starting of any new University centres. He opined it was heavy waste of money and it would destroy the spirit of unity. The Bombay University, as at present, has a good past of useful service to the country with its salutary and unifying influence and cosmopolitanism. New Universities started on provincial or linguistic basis will lack that spirit. He said that there was still ample scope for improvement with the existing University. The witness advocated University-Extension Lecture system.

Replying to a question the witness said that time was not yet ripe for starting a University at Poona, even one specialising in the vernacular of the province. Moreover, personally, he would not like that Poona should isolate from Bombay. He thought that Bombay could, if it desired, give a great impetus to vernaculars by including them in its course. Continuing, he said he would suggest to give option to the students appearing for the Matriculation Examination to answer their papers either in English or in one of the four vernaculars of the Presidency. However, for the higher examinations English should be made compulsory.

Mr. Bhate was opposed to the starting of Intermediate Colleges as they entailed a lot of expenses and would serve no useful purpose.

M.A. COURSES.

The witness suggested the abolition of M.A. Examination and recommended the giving of M.A. degrees to those who submitted theses on different subjects. He would also abolish the practice of appointing text-books for the same and merely prescribe a course. Thus the student would take a keener interest in subjects. He also wanted a 'viva voce' examination for M.A. He felt no objection to extending the M.A. course to three years, the other courses remaining unchanged.

Mr. Ranade, next witness, said that the object of his academy was not propagandist, but merely for academic study of the subject. He would like the University to start a post-graduate course in that department of knowledge. He regretted much that Indian philosophy was comparatively neglected in the University of Bombay and said he would like to see them model their courses of Philosophy on that of the Mysore University. He urged inclusion of philosophy in the B.A. courses.

The witness would welcome a Marathi University at Poona, but he felt that the time had not yet arrived for it. Still an experiment could be made.

The Committee adjourned till to-day.

# HARRY LAUDER'S COMPANY

### LAST THREE APPEARANCES.

Truly and well described as the world's greatest monarch of the mirthful mood Sir Harry Lauder has been causing something in the nature of a boom at the Excelsior where again reflects the nice discrimination of Bombay audiences. Lauder's characters are typified with meticulous attention to detail in dress setting and general presentation. Sir Harry's characters live and herein lies his wonderful world-wide success. We have no desire that the fore going comments shall overshadow the excellence of his supporting company who have won their laurels in the big cities of the world and who come to us with international reputations firmly established. However the last three appearances are announced and the season will definitely close to-morrow night. The present programme will be repeated this evening. There will be a matinee starting at 5-30 to-morrow after-noon and the season will close with a farewell gala performance to-morrow evening, at which His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson with a party from Government will be present. The box plans are at Rosses and to-night's plan will be at the Theatre after 1 p.m.

### WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

On Sunday next at 6 p.m. Mr. Edward Branscombe's world-famous English company the Westminster Glee Singers, will commence their Bombay season. This organisation is made up of seven of England's best solo singers, drawn from such historic choirs as those of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Oxford Cathedral, etc. and five remarkable boy sopranos, who have all held important positions in the leading London churches. They specialise in unaccompanied singing, embracing a wonderful series of English National Airs, Irish Folk-Songs, Scotish Melodies and Welsh Airs, additional to a great variety of Vocal Dances, American Plantation Ditties Nautical Airs, and Comedy Quartets. Since leaving England two years ago the Westminster Glee Singers have given an unbroken series of over 550 performances in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Straits, a wonderful record having been established in Sydney, where no fewer than 57 concerts were given.

One of the features of most popular interest is the singing of the boy sopranos, a type of work which is found to perfection alone in Great Britain, and which has aroused the keenest enthusiasm wherever the Glee Singers have appeared. Still another vocal novelty will be found in the male altos, one of whom, Mr. Donald Reid of St. Paul's Cathedral, has the reputation of being the finest exponent of this unusual class of vocalism in the United Kingdom.

It should be emphasised that the Westminster Glee Singers' concerts are specifically designed to revive an interest in the National music of the Motherland the programme being specially intended to bring into prominence all that is best and most popular in British Minstrelsy.

There will be a matinee on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. and the programme will be changed every alternate evening.

# Official and Personal.

The Associated Press understands that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, is recovering from a slight attack of influenza and will not be able to fulfil any engagements before next week.

The Lord Bishop of Colombo arrived at Madras on Thursday en-route to Colombo where he is going to attend the Episcopal Synod which is to be held there on the day the 16th November.

Apropos of the representation of Protestantism at the parliament of living religions of the Empire at Wembley, we understand that invitation to contribute a paper on the subject was in the first instance issued to Mr. G. K. Narimen, however, had to decline the honor [illegible] under the auspices of the Marker Peace travellers to Persia and Iraq.

# JOINTS IN STRUCTURES.

### MR. MAWSON'S LECTURE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association held Thursday last Mr. G. T. Mawson delivered a lecture on "Joints met with in Structures." Mr. S. F. Bharucha, M.S.A., presided. The lecture was illustrated with diagrams and lantern slides. Mr. Mawson in the course of his lecture said, that the subject was interesting one but much neglected and entirely overlooked by many. The architect and the engineer is, he said, called upon deal with materials of a character which differ widely; the variations under the action of the weather and changed caused by temperature cover a wide a field, and the importance of studying these important influences cannot be overlooked if success is desired and a secure joint result." Certain materials are, he remarked, "seriously affected by the juxtaposition of others, in fact, so much so that in some cases early disintergration may set in, which if not arrested will soon destroy the joint or cause collapse of the affected member, and serious consequences may be the result. During my 25 years' experience in the East I have seen many instances of what might have been good work entirely ruined by lack of attention to detail as regards joints." In building an ordinary masonry wall" we have mortar between the bricks or stones forming a joint and joints together, or when we lay a drain [illegible] pipes which again have joints of a suitable material. Timber, wood, metal and other materials may be joined together either by cutting them in a manner to ensure rigid connection or by the use of some suitable cement in material, or both. Now it is obvious to all that great difficulty may arise when uniting or forming a joint between two bodies whose properties differ widely, such as wood and steel, or wood and cement concrete. In making joints it is also necessary to see that the joint will be of the required strength to withstand all stresses likely to come upon it with an ample margin of safety under all circumstances. He then described some examples the manner in which joints were made in building in the city. Before the advent of cheap steel, good seasoned timber was, he added," available for building purposes and the old buildings in the city testify to the excellence of the wood then used. About 25 years ago cheap steel was available and architects and owners were only too anxious to avail themselves of this useful material. Rolled steel beams and joists with lime concrete arches thrown between soon became a recognised form of construction but the joint between the two materials received little consideration. The extraordinary properties, which are peculier to cement, were well known at this period but the cost of making joints in cement concrete was considered by a few architects, and some employed a weak cement concreate in place of lime concrete. In spite of these facts similar types of construction are still being advised and passed by some of our professional colleagues in this city. Cheap work seems to predominate everywhere and no argument which can be advanced in favour of good and sound work bears a weight; the invariable reply is that clients require a cheap building and will not pay for sound work. In cases where the building is of a temporary nature and will pay for itself in a limited number of years the architect is justified in accepting such a decision but whether it is policy for him to do in the case of a permanent structure is a question which he must decide for himself. Interested professional parties should study their professional reputations rather than their immediate momentary gain in connection with all the buildings for which they are responsible, and if they did so during the period of construction of these buildings, then they would save themselves lot of unpleasantness in being called upon to dismantle and re-do work which had not been carried out in the first instance." He then gave some more examples of the defective joints in some of the outstanding instances in the city. He also gave some practical hints for managing the construction of joints met with in different circumstances and materials.

### MUNICIPAL PRIMARY TEACHERS.

#### OBJECT TO PERIODICAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION

In connection with the question of enforcing periodical health examination of teachers of the Municipal schools, which the Bombay Corporation will discuss shortly, the Primary Teachers' Association has addressed a representation to the President and members of the Corporation in the course of which it is stated as follows:—

The question of the Periodical Health Examination has greatly alarmed the teachers [illegible] pal schools. While the Medical committee was considering the question association had submitted a memorandum to them, stating reasons as to the [illegible] bility of such an examination. The [illegible] ee after taking it into consideration that it was not advisable to introduce such a kind of periodical [illegible] tion. I have attached herewith a copy of the memorandum for your information. The Association takes liberty to state that Committee's report is based on sound reasoning and commonsense. I, therefore, on behalf of the association, request you most humbly to take a sympathetic view and give your consent to pass resolution to the Medical Relief Committee.

### [illegible]ST OF AN ALLEGED ANARCHIST AT AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 13.

The local police have arrested one Kalu Ram, a Bania Hindu, who stated that he belonged to the Anarchist Party in Bengal [illegible] to Amritsar only a few days ago in possession of that party. He was found distributing the public in a thoroughfare [illegible] Additional District Magistrate before whom he was produced has ordered him to be kept under observation in hospital to ascertain whether he is of a sound mind.

# LATEST CABLES.

### SCENE IN MEXICAN CHAMBER.

#### DEPUTIES EXCHANGE PISTOL SHOTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mexico City.—Deputy Luis Morones, the most prominent Labour leader of Mexico, and another Deputy were wounded in a shooting affray in the Chamber last evening. Over two hundred shots were fired as the climax of a stormy debate.

The affray began during the discussion of routine matters by two deputies exchanging insults and going to the lobby and trying with revolvers. At this stage General Sanchez mounted the rostrum and demanded that Deputy Morones should withdraw certain charges he had made which Morones refused to do. Meanwhile a friend of Sanchez and Morones respectively began fighting pistols in hand and eventually the shooting became general. The Chamber was quickly emptied and troops soon arriving at the Chamber found it as well as the neighbouring streets deserted. They picked up, the bodies of Deputy Morones and another deputy both of whom, it is believed, have been fatally wounded.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

It is understood that the first meeting of the Cabinet yesterday appointed a committee to conduct further inquiries into the Zinovieff letter. The committee's findings will determine the nature of Government's answer to the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Jerusalem.—A message from Amman states that ex-King Hussein is shortly proceeding to Busrah from Akaba to take up a residence on the banks of the Shatt-al-Arab.

A message from Amman reports that definite news has been received from Hedjaz that King Emir Ali has taken offensive and his army is advancing on Mecca. The Wahabis are now on the defensive and evacuating their positions between Jeddah and Mecca.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Melbourne.—The Shipping Conference has failed. The dispute will be referred to arbitration.

A Melbourne telegram of dated the 7th November in connection with the maritime strike stated that Justice Powers had called a compulsory conference for November 12th of the parties conterned in the shipping dispute.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Tokio.—Daisuki Namba, the young student who attempted to murder the Prince Regent on 27th December last, has been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The evidence at the inquest on the bodies of Lieutenant Chandler, Sergt. Pilot Morphett and Sergeant Taylor who were killed in Metheravan Flying School on Monday, showed that two machines, one single-seater Snipe and the other two-seater Fairy Fawn, were coming down to the same landing stage with the sun shining in the pilots' eyes as the result of which they collided two hundred feet from the ground and crashed. All the three deaths were instantaneous.—Reuter.

# SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT

### POONA BOMBAY PASSENGER DERAILED.

#### FORTUNATELY NO ONE INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, (Victoria Terminus), Nov. 13.

At about 6-30 this morning while No. 28 Poona Up-Passenger train was proceeding from Kurla Station three bogie carriages were derailed blocking the main lines. No persons were injured. Arrangements were made for the transhipment of passengers. Single line working was introduced at 11-20 hours and the Up and Down local lines are now clear. The cause of the accident is not yet known.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A serious railway accident occurred about 6-30 on Thursday morning between Kurla and Sion, but fortunately none of either the passengers or the railway staff was injured. It appears that while the Poona up passenger train was passing between Kurla and Sion three bogie cars got derailed with a terrific jerk. The passengers who had just got up from their sleep at that time experienced an unsual and dreadful jostling and were thrown one upon another. For a time they were thrown into a fit of excitement and confusion and it was feared that a number of persons were killed by this accident. Fortunately however, no one was injured,

The passengers were asked by the railway authorities to get down and were transhipped by a local train to Bombay. As a result of this accident the Calcutta-Nagpur mail was delayed and local trains were completely stopped till 11 a.m. A single line communication was restored later on for the local trains.

### FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

In the First Division of Football League, Huddersfield beat Liverpool by 3 goals to 2.

In a Rugby County Championship match, Leicester defeated North-Midlands by 13 points to 3.

At Cambridge, to-day, All Blacks beat the Cambridge University by 5 points to 0.—Reuter.

**TILES & MARBLE**

Our quality Defy Competition.

**SAJAN & CO.,**

Bank Street Fort, Bombay.

**SCRIBBLING BLOCKS**

**100 SHEETS.**

ANNA 1 and 6 PIES

**per BLOCK.**

NOTE PAPER SIZE.

POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra

(V. P. P. not to be accepted.)

*Can be had at the*

**Bombay Chronicle Press.**

**TILES**

RED HEXAGONAL

*from the*

Best and Well-known Italian

Manufacturers for

FLOORING

RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES,

SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.

(Used by the P. W. D.)

Always in Stock. Send your Inquiries

**MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & CO.,**

12, Bank Street, Fort.

**MYSORE PIG IRON.**

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

**CONSTANTLY IMPROVED BUT NO YEARLY MODELS**

**DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS**

**Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.,**

AND REDUCED.

BOMBAY & LAHORE.

## NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

**The Bombay Chronicle**

*FRIDAY, NOVEMBER* 14, 1924.

## PRESTIGE INTACT.

The dissolution of Messrs. Boulton Brothers in London brings to a close one of the most amazing financial adventures transacted in our banking history. At the last session of the Legislative Assembly, Sir Basil Blackett was asked whether Government intended to take any action to bring the swindlers of the Alliance Bank to book, and he repeated the boring assurance that the lawyers were scrutinising the matter and that Government would do something drastic if the position justified it. It is true that nearly one million pounds of the Alliance Bank found its way into the chests of the defunct firm in London but the learned lawyers of Government have for more than a year been tackling the data, with inconclusive results. The firm is now worth £1337. The case for misfeasance was definitely established early in the year when the Investigation Committee produced the history of the Bank and exposed the responsibility shared by the Directors, but the alleged offenders being men of influence, legal advisers have to cerebrate at length over the analysis of the obvious. The conduct of the Government of India in softening the scandal, was condemned by the Legislative Assembly, and it is amusing to find the Boulton Bros. going into liquidation while the Government are strenuously investigating the facts of the case and identifying the culprits. At the first meeting of creditors, Sir Bernard Hunter gave the following assurance: "The Imperial Bank in taking action had no desire to shield wrong-doers, and if the investigation showed that anyone should be brought to book, the Imperial Bank would be the first to support action to that end." The investigating body gave an authentic account of the frauds committed in spite of the tepid assistance given by the directors during the enquiry, and the Government have been allowing time to cover up the track of malversation. The credit of Government officers was to some extent involved in their compliance with the manoeuvres of the Directors, and the passive attitude of the Government after the exposure has damaged their reputation.

Starting with a small capital of £3,000, the firm which brought the Alliance Bank to ruin steadily drew upon the savings of the public and speculated with the money in London and India. The facts are admitted and if Government wanted corroboration they could have referred to Mr. R. G. H. Boulton who, after the collapse of April last year was available in Simla, occasionally as an honoured guest of the Government House. It was not the lack of opportunity for taking action nor any paucity of facts that hindered Government from adopting due steps for the appeasement of public indignation. They fell in with a policy of drift and early oblivion which certain vested interests evidently deemed essential for safety. When the Imperial Bank advanced 4¼ crores to the depositors of the Alliance Bank, the Government made an ignoble effort to hide their hand, and with its exposure in the Bombay High Court, they appear to have grudged themselves the duty of stern proceedings. At first they told the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that the Imperial Bank had voluntarily provided 50 per cent. of their deposits to creditors, but, under the pressure of legal proceedings, the Government admitted that they had hypothecated their balances with the Imperial Bank and in doing so, they furnished part of the guarantee out of the deposits of the Provincial Governments without their consent. The Government wanted of course, to do good by stealth, but they did not stir their little finger when a few weeks later, the Amritsar Bank, the Standard Bank and the Oudh Bank were compelled to close down. The Alliance Bank was fortunate in enjoying a "British character," that is to say, the implicated parties were Europeans.

The acquiescent attitude of Government saved the fate, if not the face, of officials, gamblers and auditors. The Boultons originally subscribed Rs. 10 lakhs of capital and absorbed Rs. 4.39 lakhs in return, as loans to the Boulton group of industrial concerns. When they negotiated entrance, they explained to the supine Directors that "the present condition of Swadeshi Banking forcibly brings into prominence the necessity of outside resources quite apart from Indian support." They gave a bad example of Videshi enterprise when they speculated with the Bank's capital on the pledge of non-marketable securities and played ducks and drakes with the depositors' money by making the Bank buy Bouton shares to the tune of 88 lakhs. The directors actually lulled shareholders into a false sense of security by publishing untrue statements and paying unearned dividends over a period of deficits. Early last year, Sir David Yule, the Jewish financier, was Simla's guest and at a general meeting of shareholders he gave out pleasant exaggerations about the cash position of the Bank, putting it at 4½ crores. As a matter of fact, one million pounds of securities had been privily transferred from India to England, whereon a loan was raised to swell the apparent cash balance. Dividends were paid out of capital, though the operation was not visible in the balance-sheet. It is indeed astonishing that Government lent their good offices to the support of such a miserable tangle in the hands of a speculative gang of financiers, but the latter had a firm hold on vested interests which ensured ease and immunity. The philosophic calm of the Government has, besides giving safety to the major culprits, rescued the position of expert auditors who endorsed illegal payments and of directors who were accessory to the conversion of funds. Mr. C. T Allen who resigned from the Board in 1920, wrote: "I have nothing to conceal and on the contrary I am most anxious to be able to show, *when the time comes*, how strongly I protested against the actions of those who were misusing the Bank and its funds." The time may never come as the Government of India are still perspiring over the study of the case, and by the look of things they will hardly reach a sensible decision in the present generation. The bandits who dispoiled India of nearly 9 crores in the production of munitions escaped, but in the story of the Alliance Bank the records proclaim the facts of misappropriation. If Indians had been involved there would have been a tremendous landslide of prosecutions, but there are, it seems, occasions when skin and prestige have to be firmly protected. The foreigners is protected in criminal trials why should he be injured when a few crores are embezzled?

## THE BIKANIR INTERVIEW.

The interview which the Maharajah of Bikanir gave to the "Review of Reviews" is more pompous than weighty While we welcome the democratic humour of feudatory princes when they preach the importance of nationalism in British India, we would like to hear of the progressive example they are able to make of themselves. His Highness is alarmed at the chance of "autocratic bureaucracy" re-asserting itself in India it is a jarring horror which the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber ought to commend to his colleagues, while congratulating them on the policy of "greater trust and sympathy" which Indian Principalities appear to have won. There are great opportunities for them to interpret their liberal ideas and become the constitutional rulers of their dominions. There are few States, besides Mysore, aspiring to the title of popular direction. His Highness is a little obscure when he says: "Princes in India understanding how swiftly the spirit in India was changing, wished that it were possible for leading Englishmen to seek, in accord with leading Indians, the means of preserving and strengthening the British connection and associating public spirit in India more fully with it." The preservation of the British connection is worth having only when it makes for Indian self-reliance and when it allows us to be secure of our own worth and initiative To make the hot-house co-operation of Indian and European an end in itself, irrespective of Indian interests, would mean the prolongation of unequal partnership. There are, however, two points in His Highness' interview which demand attention, since he does not repeat the sorry views he expressed about Army expenditure in India. He wants the recruitment of Europeans in India who are inspired by the missionary spirit of Empire, men of strong character and sympathy. We do not believe in the deterioration of the men coming out to India, for they are up to the traditional standard; but there is a change in the nature of the demand which makes them appear below quality. "They must be gentlemen," says the Maharajah, "no matter the class from which they came." But the infection of the ruling spirit of old times, reduces their worth as gentlemen to-day and the senior civilians are responsible for the lingering love of vulgar pretence and unimpeachable prerogatives. After the war, there was a glow of goodwill, but the tradition of authority in India dooms young Civilians to antagonism with public aspirations. The choice is with the Civilians themselves who should realise that they are no longer nabobs" but servants of the public who recognise the reality of Indian poverty and the false selfishness of the administration which so long kept the people ignorant and pauperised. The vanity of benefits concerned ought to cease, and the sense of duties successfully evaded should prevail in the fresh recruit, who, owing to complaisant tradition, becomes now a good thing gone wrong. The Maharajah, further, demands a clear-cut policy between the Indian Government and the Indian States. Here again the paramount duty of Indian princes is to realise the integral and subordinate share of their people as elements of Indian nationhood, but we find among them an excessive concern for paternalism at home and liberalism abroad To stand on old prescriptive titles and create back-waters of despotism, is a radical blot on the counsel of progressive princes. The Maharajah speaks of the liberalisation of government in British India, but while we are grateful to him for the width of his views, we would prefer an effort from the Chamber of Princes to make the government of the States responsible and the position of the rulers strictly constitutional. An ounce of practice is worth a ton of prescriptions.

## BI AMMAN.

"Paradise lies at the feet of the mother." In these words the Arabian Prophet presented to his followers his ideal of womanhood. The words indicate at once the high place which the Prophet of Islam assigned to woman and the great responsibility which according to him, was hers and by discharging which alone could she approximate that ideal. In the early days of Islam, when the teachings of its founder were practised as well as preached in their pristine purity, Muslim women played their due part in the cultural, political and social life of the people and contributed no small share to the glorious achievements of Muslims in the fields of literature, philosophy, science and politics. When Muslims gradually discarded the true priesthood which their Prophet preached—the priesthood of man's reason—in favour of the priesthood of a caste which their religion forbade and which soon became their bane and refused to keep abreast of the times, forgetting that their religion was not a force for reaction or stagnation but for progress,—the Prophet himself having been an iconoclast of iconoclasts—Muslim women were deprived of the place that rightly belonged to them and the Islamic world, as a consequence lost a most potent influence for its regeneration. Nevertheless the ideal which the prophet Muhammad preached continued to inspire the lives of not a few Muslim women who, despite the limitations of their positions, carved out for themselves a niche in the temple of undying fame. One such woman has just died and she was Bi Amman, the brave mother of brave sons, whose name has become a household word throughout the country and whose memory generations not only of Muslims but of Indians will not willingly let die. She has died at a very ripe age but she died, as she wished, almost in harness; for, until her physical strength gave way she lived only for the work which, despite her age she had undertaken—the work of awakening the men as well as women of her country to their duty to the latter and inspiring them with something of that indomitable spirit which was hers and which her distinguished sons owe to her. That spirit of hers never failed her. It sustained her when, a widow of 27, she was left with the care of six children. It encouraged her when she braved the prejudices of the times—of which Muslims of the present generation can have no adequate conception—and saw that her sons had the best education that could be obtained. It consoled her and her sons during the terrible ordeal of the internment of the latter. It prompted her to exclaim, in the crisis of Islam, that rather than see her sons falter in their allegiance to it she would with her own palsied hands strangle them. It finally inspired her, after the Karachi trial, to that height of patriotic effort which will rank among the glories of the Non-Cooperation movement. The value of the work she did during the last few years of her life—and they were years of personal sorrow and suffering—cannot be measured. It lives and will live in the high endeavour of untold number of men and women whom her example has inspired and will continue to inspire towards the service of their country. We offer our sincere condolence to the Ali Brothers and their family on the irreparable loss they have sustained. But they have this consolation that the sense of loss is shared by all India in whose annals the name of Bi Amman will long be remembered as one who, during a great crisis, played no mean played part in the battle for freedom.

## Notes of the Day.

### Persia—and Oil.

Lord Lamington, one of the influential Englishmen, interested in the Middle East, particularly in Persia, and with the moral instinct more developed than the commercial, objected to certain transactions of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company last May and our informed contemporary, the "Times of India", had then no arguments based on moral grounds to urge against the upright pronouncement. It uttered none because it had none. Now that Sir Arnold Wilson has after cogitation of months come out in the "Edinburgh Review" with an ingenious reply, the "Times of India" megaphones the reasoning of the Scotch magazine. There are a point or two in this Anglo-Indian *rechauffe* of Hibernian logic manufactured in Scotland which give the "show" away and unwittingly expose the mentality of European powers *vis a vis* oriental countries. "The oil-fields have given employment to 25,000 Persians," says our contemporary and proceeds to inform the Eastern world that "the authority of the Persian Government has not only not been impaired but actually been made stronger in the areas concerned than it was before the oil-fields were developed." We maintain and Persia protests, that, that is precisely not the case. What follows is of livelier interest. "British Consular officers", we read, "are not more numerous nor busier in South Pers a than they were in 1904," —an oblique and involuntary admission which Lord Lamington would have made in a more direct fashion. From her own standpoint Pers a would much rather be without these "busy" representatives of Brit'ain or any foreign Power whatever.

### Independence More Valuable.

We all know how we were told that the heavens would fall if and when the omnipotent S. P. R. (South Persia Rifles) were evicted and what has actually occurred in the trail of its unmourned departure as was candidly admitted by the "Times of India" itself. There has been more peace and less brigandage with its removal than before in the neighbourhood of Sheraz, the sole authority of Sirdar Sipeh sufficing to restore law and order. Something more: that the position of the Scotch-cum-Anglo-Indian critic is vulnerable, if not untenable, is manifest from the confession that these Middle East countries run the risk of "losing their freedom of action" the moment they become "dependent on foreign loans." And that is the crux. That is why Turkey and Persia as well as the Arab principalities (to a lesser extent) are loth to borrow money from the richer Western countries. And this explains why Persia especially would much rather keep her mineral treasures underground than hypothecate them to the foreigner and invite the peril of an economical thraldom which eventually spells political subjection. The history of the Protected States in India is too notorious to induce our independent neighbours to allow of its repetition in their own case. It is both fortunate for the countries in question and the reputation of England that the exponents of the latter of the status of Lord Lamington combat the infiltaration of capitalistic manoeuvres in the hapless lands of the Orient.

### The Crude Trick.

Impatient apologists of officialdom have cultivated certain crafty mannerisms which although they may be highly gratifying to the originators appear to the most normal intelligence crude and contemptible. We have been not seldom entertained by suggestions of remedies so childishly simple and effective that they would stagger the imagination of the most thoroughgoing quack If Government expenditure goes beyond tolerable limits it is, of course, the fault of the troublesome 'non-official members of the Council. What is the remedy? Quite simple. If only the members kept quiet, listened patiently to the official jargon, passively submitted to irresponsible waste and ceased asking inconvenient questions, everything would be smooth and there would be peace on earth. The time and energy as well as the expense incurred for "extra" work by hard-pressed officials would be saved for the emancipation of the starving ryot. Could anything be easier, simpler, more effective? May we, however, dare to reveal the process by which the hard-pressed officials bring about a substantial addition to the questions they dislike? Here is one of the specimens.

### An Official Motto.

It will be remembered that the Government were asked sometime ago for information in regard to the abolition of freehand drawing from the Elementary and Intermediate Grade examinations. The information sought was merely a question of fact. It required just one word. not elaborate researches in the Department of Public Instruction for a suitable apology, to allay public anxiety. It was not forthcoming. The Director of Information whose services should have been mobilised immediately, remained indifferent for months. At last, after several months had elapsed and the information sought by the public could no longer be kept a secret the Director's energies were employed for a perfectly superfluous task and an absurd explanation. Even now the information provided to the public is incomplete. It will be vouchsafed to the public again probably months after it has been known to everybody. A postcard and just one word would have sufficed if the Government had chosen to recognise their responsibility, the existence of the Director of Information and the necessity for economy. But the departmental motto in regard to public inquiries appears to be—*Ignore*. That is the procedure which arouses suspicion. and drives popular representatives to the only quarter open to them for information. That is how the number of questions in the Council increases. They may be inconvenient to the officials but they are necessary and rendered inevitable by official action or rather inaction. When a Government department chooses to keep secret a fact that cannot be in the nature of things be kept as such, when it proposes to effect without popular sanction and without justification, a change that vitally affect the future of art, it must be prepared for inconvenient questions. Let the official apologist understand the departmental mentality and he will cease to feel surprised at the number of questions in the Council. He will know how the officials create unnecessary work and trouble for themselves, how they are past masters in the art of doing nothing with a good deal of noise and expense.

## BIKANIR AND THE LEAGUE.

(BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.)

The optimism of Bikanir has evidently sharpened the appetite of the readers of the "Chronicle" for more knowledge of the Constitution and activities of the League of Nations. It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the sudden and sensational collapse of the Central Powers resulting in the Armistice and culminating in the Treaty of Versailles. In its terms of peace, the treaty embodied the Covenant of the League of Nations. Originally membership of the League was confined to the signatories of the treaty and a few States invited to accede to the Covenant. Russia and the Central Powers were excluded. But this rule was relaxed subsequently. Nevetheless Russia and Germany are not yet members. America has virtually seceded. The members now number 54. Europe exclusive of Russia, Germany and Turkey has 25 members—a large number for a small area compared with India. The members are all "fully self-governing" except India. The Over-sea Dominions are "de facto" independent; but India is a Dependency. The membership of India is anomalous and illogical. India means British India exclusive of the Protected States of India. The latter though free in name, are fully fettered in fact and for the reason disqualified for membership under the Covenant. The Maharajah of Bikanir has manifestly no "locus standi." British India is entitled to have three representatives. The Maharajah is one of these three. But it is questionable whether the Government of India can constitutionally select a foreign Ruling Prince as a representative of British India—much less one who professes to represent States that are not members and are in fact disqualified for membership. I regret there is no Credentials Committee authorised to verify the credentials of the representatives as exists under the Standing Orders of the Labour Organisation. It would be worth while to lodge an objection next year to test the validity of such misrepresentation. General Smuts virtually intimated to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at the Conference that India did not sit on terms of equality with self-governing Dominions. It would not be amiss to bear this in mind when posing as representatives of India at the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

### The Treaty of Versailles.

The Maharajah of Bikanir with Lord Sinha has signed the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty provides that "the members of the League undertake to respect and preserve . . . the existing political independence of all members of the League." The expression is ambiguous, but it is susceptible of a construction justifying by implication the perpetual subjection of India. This article furnished an excellent opportunity for raising the question of self-government for India. The question was actually raised by Lokmanya Tilak in his letter to President Wilson immediately after the Armistice and President Wilson had stated in reply that the question would be taken up in due time or words to that effect. Both the representatives of India were aware of the correspondence that passed between Tilak and President Wilson. Nevertheless these worthy sons of India signed away the birthright of India without making the faintest effort to insert in the treaty adequate provisions for the constitutional emancipation of India from the humiliating status of a Dependency enforced by British bayonets. Fortunately the Voice of India repudiated them. Yet the Maharajah deems it proper and honourable to reappear on the scene, albeit reluctantly, instead of devoting his attention more profitably to schemes "which will transform the economic conditions of Bikanir, and bring assured prosperity to the northern districts."

### The Ark of The Covenant.

The primary object of this modern Ark of the Covenant is Peace and Goodwill on Earth among all nations—In addition it has undertaken and embarked upon enterprises of minor importance, more or less humanitarian in character but essentially foreign to the central objective of the Covenant, namely, traffic in women, arms, opium, Health organisation, Financial and Economic Organisation "et cetera." The League acts through the medium of an

(Continued on page 8.)

## NEW CABINET

### FIRST MEETING

### PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 12.

Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet held its first meeting to-day. It is understood that preliminary discussion took place on the policy which will be laid before Parliament in the King's speech. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, has arranged to receive Foreign Ambassadors in London on Friday and Foreign Ministers on Monday.—B. O. W.

### COLONIAL UNDER SECRETARYSHIP.

### MAJOR ORMSBY GORE ACCEPTS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Nairobi.—Major Ormsby-Goro has accepted the Under Secretaryship for Colonial Affairs.—Reuter.

### TALK OF CLASS WAR.

### MR. THOMAS' DENUNCIATION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 12.

Mr. Thomas, who was Colonial Secretary in the late Labour Government and as leader of the National Union of Railwaymen has big influence in the labour world, strongly denounced the talk about class war. He said: "There are employers who hate Trade Unionism in their hearts, although we have reached a stage when it is not polite for them to say so. There are workers who fail to understand that they have no rights to demand the best from the employers unless they are prepared to give the best in their turn. But we must have the standing of honour accepted by both sides. However strong or powerful any one section of people may be—railway men or others—it is not stronger and not more powerful, and must not be more powerful than the community as a whole. The talk of class war will not solve the world's problem.—B. O. W.

## UNIVERSAL UNION OF LABOUR CLASSES

### ZINOVIEFF'S PLEA

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Moscow.—The delegation of the British Trade Union Congress was present at the Soviet Trade Union Congress where it continually received an ovation throughout the proceedings. M. Zinovieff strongly criticised Mr. MacDonald's democratic pacifism and urged a universal union of labour classes.

M. Purcell, it is reported, endorsed M. Zinovieff's proposal and he did not see the possibility of omitting Russian Trade Unions from that.

Mr. Benjamin Tillott appealed for union in the fight against capitalism.—Reuter.

## BALDWIN'S "CORDIALITY"

### HERRIOT'S RECIPROCATION

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—M. Herriot has sent a telegram to the French Ambassador in London asking him to convey to Mr. Baldwin his keen appreciation of the cordiality in Mr. Baldwin's public references to M. Herriot's attitude in the negotiations about the London agreement and his kind offer to support the carrying out of that policy. M. Herriot also assures Mr. Baldwin that he may count equally on M. Herriot's full co-operation in the action based on respect for treaties and agreements with the object of Anglo-French prosperity and the maintenance of peace.—Reuter.

## FRENCH NATIONAL LOAN.

### FINANCIAL MINISTER'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—The Financial Minister has broadcast an appeal from his office telephone on behalf of the National Loan, bearing interest at five per cent, with fifty per cent. premium on redemption. Amount is not fixed, and it is hoped to obtain between four and seven milliard Francs, four of which will be devoted to the deficit in the current budget.—Reuter.

## GENERAL WEYGAND.

### ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Beirut.—General Weygand, the French High Commissioner, has left on official visit to Jerusalem. He expects to remain in Palestine for a week.—Reuter.

## CAPTAIN COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Captain Leonard M. Quinn, formerly of the Army Service Corps, committed suicide with a revolver in a taxicab in London, last evening. He served in Mesopotamia in wartime, and had returned to England from India two years ago. It is said he suffered from malaria and fits of depression.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18519

## INDIA & BRITAIN

### HOW TO STRENGTHEN CONNECTION

### POLICY OF TRUST AND SYMPATHY.

### BIKANER INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Maharajah of Bikener, in an interview with the "Review of Reviews," said: Indians were traditionally and instinctively pacific. They knew how disastrous to them might be any essential weakening of the British connection. The Princes in India understanding how swiftly the spirit in India was changing, wished it were possible for the leading Englishmen to seek, in accord with the leading Indians, the means of preserving and strengthening the British connection and associating public spirit in India more fully with it. The Maharajah of Bikaner deplored the occasional talk of reaction, the abandonment of the policy of reforms and a reversion to autocratic bureaucracy. He could not for a moment believe that any responsible person could be ever so ill-advised as to attempt such a step which would be opposed to the whole genius of the British people. Progress might be difficult and disappointing, but reaction would be disastrous.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES.

He was glad to feel that the old British policy of distrust and isolation with regard to the Indian States was giving way to a policy of greater trust and sympathy. The liberalisation of political practice and procedure governing the relations between the Government of India and the Indian States must lead to immense mutual good, but with India moving so fast the relations of the Government of India with the States could not stand still. The problems of the Indian States, some of which were immediately urgent, required a thorough examination with a close analysis of the existing machinery affecting their relations with the Crown to see if they met the changed circumstances to-day. The issues were so important and complex that it was difficult to secure requisite attention to them amidst the pressure of the current administrative business. Therefore, he would not be surprised if the Viceroy, in consultation with the Secretary of State, decided to appoint an authoritative committee to inquire into this subject. Such an enquiry might also envisage the future when the goal of full responsible Government in India should be ultimately reached.

"SEND BEST MEN TO INDIA."

He emphasised that the best man should be sent to India when the time came for Lord Reading to retire. The wise policy which led to his appointment should be pursued and the fittest man should be taken regardless of precedent. There would long be work for Englishman in India in the changed conditions. Race antagonism need not deter the best products of universities from Indian career, not merely owing to material attractions but in the old missionary spirit of Munro and Elphinstone. Such men should not be cramped unduly with secretarial work but left freer to go among the people. Men were wanted of strong character, broad-minded willing to learn, and endowed with genuine sympathy and goodwill for the legitimate aspirations of the people of India and proud of the opportunity of assisting their realisation. They must be gentlemen, no matter the class from which they came. They should be endowed with imagination, patient of criticism even if sometimes it seemed unreasonable, who would not confound independence with disloyalty or an eager desire for political progress with an impatience to get rid of the British connection.

There must be a clear-cut definite policy with regard to British India and the Indian States. India could be maintained only by the contentment of the Indian people and a continuance in the minds of the vast majority of the faith that Government was not only best for people but was leading them steadily forward to the realisation of their cherished ambitions. The strongest force in India to-day was an irresistible impulse towards responsible Government and full national status. No system of Government, however efficient, could be durable which did not take continuous account of that.—Reuter.

## REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

### DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—The waning importance of the Reparations Commission since the adoption of the Dawes Scheme is exphasised by the publication of a drastic scheme of retrenchments during the next two months reducing expenditure by fifty per cent. The plans involve the evacuation of the palatial hotel Astoria for comparatively modest offices, wholesale reduction of the staff, abolition of the salaries of the principal delegates who will henceforth receive the retaining fees plus fees for attendance and travelling expenses. Nevertheless, the total economies thus effected are expected to be counterbalanced by the expenditure on the multifarious new posts created by the Dawes Plan.—Reuter.

## BELGIAN TRIBUTE TO GENEVA PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Brussels.—Reviewing in the Chamber, Foreign Affairs, M. Hymans eulogised the Geneva Protocol as the most practical and most efficacious measure for the protection and security which had at last brought the defensive agreement between Britain, France and Belgium within the framework of the League of Nations. Belgium did not despair of the eventual realisation of a tripartite agreement.—Reuter.

# THE CONGRESS COMPACT

## RECOGNITION OF SWARAJISTS.

## MAHATMA EXPLAINS 'SURRENDER'

## REPUDIATION OF PUBLIC DEBTS APPROVED.

Under the caption "The Agreement," Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in yesterday's issue of "Young India":—

I thank God that He gave me strength to surrender to the Swarajists all that it was possible for me to surrender—much more than I or many friends had expected. I must acknowledge my indebtedness to the Swarajists for their accommodation. I know that many do not put the same emphasis that I do on the constructive part of the programme. With many the stiffening of the franchise was the bitterest pill and yet for the sake of unity and for the sake of the country they have yielded. All honour to them for so doing.

The agreement puts Swarajists on a par with the No-changers. It was inevitable if voting and all it means was to be avoided. Non-violence means utmost accommodation compatible with one's principles. Swarajists claim to be a growing body. That they have made an impression on the Government cannot be gainsaid. Opinions may differ as to its value but it is not possible to question the fact itself. They have shown determination, grit, discipline and cohesion and have not feared to carry their policy to the point of defiance. Once assume the desirability of entering Councils and it must be admitted that they have introduced a new spirit into the Indian Legislatures. That their very brilliance takes the nation's mind away from itself is to one like me regrettable, but so long as our ablest men continue to believe in Council entry, we must make the best of the Legislatures. Though an uncompromising No-changer, must not only tolerate their attitude and work with them, but I must even strengthen them wherever I can.

If they will not decide matters of important differences by means of the vote, the No-changers can carry on Congress work only by mutual consent and forbearance unless not wishing to fight, they will retire from Congress control altogether. It is recognised that neither party can do without the other. Both occupy an important position in the country. The Congress was weakened by the secession of the Liberals and the Besantites. The cleavage was inevitable because they were opposed to non-cooperation on principle. We must avoid further cleavage if it is at all possible. We must not lightly set up as principle mere matters of opinion and engage in pitched battles over them.

If the non-cooperation programme is suspended, as I feel sure it must be, it follows as a natural corollary that the Swaraj party should have no odium attached to its activity. It is beside the purpose to say or examine what would have happened if the Congressmen had never thought of the Councils. We have to take the situation as it stands to-day and suit ourselves to it or make it suit us, if that is possible.

Lastly, the Bengal situation demanded that No-changers gave the Swaraj Party the strongest support that it was in their power to give.

NO-CHANGERS' STANDPOINT.

'But' said some of the No-changers and others to me 'how can you subscribe to a document which says that the Government have really attacked the Swaraj Party and not the anarchists? Are you not unjust to the Government?' This attitude pleased me and flattered me. It pleased me to notice in my questioners a sincere desire to do justice to a government they do not like. It flattered my pride in that my questioners expected from me exact judgment and fullest justice. I confessed to them that I had against the Government the greatest prejudice based on past experience, that the writings in the British and British owned Indian Press had prepared me for an attack on the Swaraj party that it was the declared policy of the Government to lop off 'tall poppies' and that whilst it was possible that among the arrested there may be some with anarchical tendencies, it was nevertheless a fact that the vast majority of them were Swarajists and that if it was a fact as the Government contended, that the anarchists were a large party, it was curious that the Government could find in the main only Swarajists to lay their hands upon. I told them further that if there was an extensive and active anarchical organisation, the fiercest spirits were likely to be outside the Swaraj party rather than inside it, that no arms, it is said, were found by the police during their night search. Nothing that my questioners told me in reply shook my belief and I am inclined to think that if I did not bring my questioners round to my belief, I at least convinced them that I had good grounds for my opinion and that the burden lay upon the Government to show that they had no designs upon the Swaraj Party in Bengal.

But the proposed suspension does not affect the individual non-cooperators. They are not only entitled to hold to their views but would be very little worth [illegible] gave up their personal [illegible] tion. For instance, suspension [illegible] cooperation programme cannot [illegible] recall of my medals or resumption [illegible] or sending my children to [illegible] schools. Thus whilst suspension [illegible] a convinced non-cooperator [illegible]

his non-cooperation for those who took up non-cooperation only as a policy and in obedience to the Congress call, it makes it open if they like, to recall their non-cooperation without the slightest stigma attaching to their so doing. Further, if suspension is agreed upon it is not open to any Congressman as such to preach non-cooperation as part of the Congress policy or programme. On the other hand it is open to him if he so chooses to dissuade people from taking up non-cooperation during the period of suspension.

THE SPINNING FRANCHISE.

Then there is the spinning franchise. I wanted much more khaddar on all occasions and spinning 2,000 yards per month by all Congressmen except in the case of illness or like disability. This has been watered down to wearing khaddar on political occasions and Congress business and spinning by deputy even for unwillingness. But here again it was not possible for me to insist upto the breaking point. In the first place the Maharashtra party had constitutional difficulty in agreeing to spinning or wearing khaddar being part of the franchise at all, and in the second place the Swaraj party as a body does not attach the same importance either to the wearing of khaddar or to hand spinning. It does not consider them to be indispensable as I do either for the attainment of Swaraj or for the exclusion of foreign cloth. It was, therefore, from their standpoint a tremendous concession to their agreeing to make khaddar and handspinning part of the franchise even in the modified form. I, therefore, gratefully acknowledge the concession they have made for the sake of unity. But those who are disposed to grumble at the modification remember that it is a great advance to rise from the nominal four anna franchise to a tangible and effective franchise that requires every Congressman to testify his belief in the desirability of making India self-supporting so far as her clothing requirements are concerned and that too by reviving the old Indian industry of handspinning and thus distributing wealth where it is most needed.

It has been urged that everybody will take advantage of the relaxation and the idea of spinning as sacrifice will break down and that the wearing of khaddar will be confined only to political occasions and Congress business. I should be sorry if such an untoward result were to follow the modification. Those who fear such disaster seem to forget that spinning by every Congressman was as yet a mere idea of one man. He has now resigned himself to a modification of his proposal. Surely, therefore, the embodiment in the franchise of the idea even in a modified form is a distinct gain and must increase the number of wearers of khaddar and voluntary spinners.

Moreover it must be remembered that it is one thing to embody reforms in recommendatory or even obligatory resolutions it is totally another thing to make them part of franchise. Any test for franchise should have no vagueness about it and should be easily capable of being carried out. For, inability to carry it out means disfranchisement. The wearing of khaddar on all occasions and for all purposes may not be possible even for the best of us.

CONGRESSMEN AND KHADDAR.

In practice, however it will be found that the vast majority of us who can ill afford a variety of costumes will find it necessary to wear khaddar on all occasions. if we have to wear it on all Congress occasions. For an ardent Congressman every occasion is a Congress occasion and he and she would be an indifferent Congressman or Congresswoman who has no Congress work during consecutive twenty-four hours. We should have on our roll thousands of voters or original members. They cannot have many uniforms nor can they have money to buy yarn spun by others. They must spin themselves and thus give at least half an hour's labour to the nation. And a Congress volunteer who does not spin himself will be hard put to it to convince the candidates for Congress membership of the necessity of spinning. Everything must, therefore, rest on an honest and loyal working of the proposal.

The agreement is what it professes to be —a strong recommendation. I have signed it in my individual capacity. Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru have signed it for the Swaraj Party. It, therefore, is a recommendation by the Swaraj Party and myself to all Congressmen and others for consideration and adoption. I want it to be considered on merits. I would urge everyone to eliminate me from consideration. Unless the recommendation is accepted on merits it will be difficult either to achieve the political unity we want and should have or to secure the exclusion of foreign cloth which we must have and which is possible only by universal spinning and universal use of khaddar. If the proposal to suspend non-cooperation or to give the Swaraj Party adequate hearty recognition in the Congress or to make the wearing of khaddar and handspinning, whether personally or by deputy, part of the franchise do not commend themselves to the Congressmen or the others who are invited they should reject them and unhesitatingly press their opinion in the attention of the nation.

(Continued on next page.)

## BI-AMMAN DEAD

### "A BRAVE MOTHER OF BRAVE SONS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

Bi Amman, mother of the Ali Brothers, who has been ailing for some time, died at 2 this morning.

### FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The funeral of the late Bi Amman, mother of the Ali Brothers took place this afternoon. It was attended by a large number of friends and relatives of the brothers. The bier, followed by a large procession of mourners, was taken to Jumma Musjid where after prayers it was conveyed to the Khanqah of Mirza Mozr Jani Janin (tomb of the Mujadid family or Sufi retreat), where under solemn Muslim rites the remains of the deceased were interred.

### "FEAR NONE BUT GOD."

The deceased lady was a true mother of heroes and demonstrated her unexampled spirit of courage and patriotism during both the incarceration of her sons Chhindwara and their imprisonment after the Karachi trial. When the father of the Ali brothers died in 1880, she was only 27, and the care of six children was left to her. But she was a courageous mother and despite the prejudices their prevailing, she had her sons sent to school at Bareilly and then to the Aligarh College. Though aged and weak in health she toured the country from one end to the other exhorting her countrymen to dare and die, if need be, in the service of the country. On 24th September 1921 speaking a crowded meeting of ladies of Lahore, Bi-Amman said she had taken off the veil that evening because she felt that everybody there was Mahomed and Shaukat to her and she called on them to behave like her sons and not to fear jails, gallows or any man but only God who is the preserver and the destroyer of life. For every worker imprisoned hundreds should spring up. She was herself prepared to be hanged or imprisoned for the sake of the country and religion. Turning to the ladies she exhorted them to wear Khaddar and encourage their men to join the non-violent strife.

Three days later speaking at a public meeting at Karachi, which was attended by over 15,000 people, Bi-Amman said:—

"I have unveiled myself since 3 days because all are like *my* sons and brothers. Now I have thrown veils and came as a

BI-AMMAN.

Mother of the Ali Brothers, who passed away yesterday morning at Delhi.

man before you who are men, but I wonder why are *you* becoming women? Let my two sons go. Be men. They are gone in the path of God. You be men. Let hundreds take place of those two. We are 33 crores. How many Jails will be filled? I am also ready with you for jail. Do not be cowards. I really say I am ready. No one can take life of any one. Everyone dies when God wishes. So do not fear till God is with you. So at once Non-Co-operate with Government. I do not only *not* care for Mahomed and Shaukat but my all is ready for the sake of Islam and country. Be united, therefore, we are all one since 900 years. I do not preach violence but fear no one but God. He has given us lives and only He can take it.

I see no difference between Hindus and Mussalmans. Everything of India is now going out? What has remained on you? Do you not see? Why are there so many famines, I wonder at the cowardice of Muslims and Hindus. If Kaba Sharif and Madina did not remain, for what are you living on Mussalmas?

There are two powers in your heart, wrong and right. Follow the right and not the wrong. This is time when both Hindus and Muslims are suffering. Be united and wear Khaddar and only spin all day. No Muslim should interfere in the religious duties of any Hindu. Let Muslims do according to their religion. But in the cause of country both should unite. Why do you not wear Khaddar? Did I not once wear thin clothes? Do I not find this Khaddar thick? Did not the ancient Hindus wear Khadar? Did not the Prophet wear the cloak of Khaddar? Oh, my brothers may you all walk on right path and become Sipahis on the path of country but be brave. May God make you respectful."

## DUTCH AIRMEN LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Dutch airmen left for Calcutta at seven o'clock this morning.

## GANDHI-DAS PACT

### MR. JINNAH'S VIEWS

### "UNIVERSAL SPINNING IMPRACTICABLE."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" about his views on the Gandhi-Das-Nehru compact made in Calcutta lately. Mr. Jinnah said:—"I think it is unsound. In the first instance, universal spinning in India is not practicable, and even if it were achieved I question whether India will ever become self-supporting regarding her clothing. Hand-spinning may be encouraged as a cottage industry and it is a good thing. But my view is that it will neither make India self-supporting regarding cloth, nor is it possible to make it universal in the real sense of the word. Further, I think it will be a poor method indeed of establishing "a visible and substantial bond between the masses and Congress-men and women" as mentioned in the statement giving reasons for this franchise. The only true medium of establishing "a visible and substantial bond" between the masses and the classes is to raise the masses by means of education and by developing the economic resources of India, which will give the masses a share and interest in the development of the resources of the country, and enable them to earn a better wage and live in more sanitary surroundings. I believe in India commercially and industrially developed to the fullest potentiality and strength. I believe no nation in the modern times can ever become self-governing unless it has got its foundations for wealth, the sources of which are commerce and industry, well and truly laid. Machines and science have made it almost impossible for manual labour to have any chance in the competition of the world without their aid. India is the least developed country in the world; hence, unless the people of India have got in their hands the shaping and developing of commerce and industry, which means in other words finance, India will remain handicapped in the competition of the world. Therefore, in my opinion, this novel form which is adopted for the franchise for the membership of the Congress, does not appeal to me, because it is unsound for the reasons stated and I am very doubtful whether it will succeed."

SEPARATE RELIGION FROM POLITICS.

"What we want," proceeded Mr. Jinnah, "if ever we are able to take effective corporate action, which is after all the object of organising the Indian National Congress, is a thorough well-disciplined organisation and mobilisation of politically minded people in India and it must be done purely on political lines, and as far as possible religion should be separated from politics. Then alone it is possible for the Hindus and Mahomedans and other communities and for the classes and masses to work together with one sole burning feeling of patriotism and the desire of standing for India as Indians. It will take time to achieve that ideal yet. And the second thing that I would urge is, that we must concentrate attention on the preparation to take over the defence of the country. The army and wealth are the two greatest pillars of the State, whatever the form of the constitution of the country. If ever we achieve these two things, namely to be in a position to take over the defence of the country and develop the wealth and the resources of the country by industrial and commercial development, then alone we shall be able to stand amongst the nations of the world as a real power, and then alone we shall be able really to make India happy."

PROSPECT OF JOINING CONGRESS.

On our representative asking Mr. Jinnah whether he was going to join the Congress now, he replied:—"I understand there is going to be a Conference in Bombay on the 22nd November, which will enable me to understand more fully the position and I, therefore, at present cannot say whether I shall be prepared to join the Congress or not. But, I may tell you that no one desires more a united Indian National Congress than I do."

## WANTED BY POLICE.

### COMMUNIST LEADER ESCAPES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Communist Leader, Ruth Fischer, who is wanted by police, has escaped to England, it is believed, with the assistance of forged passports.—Reuter.

## IMPORTS IN INDIA VIA FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The total value of merchandise and treasure imported into British India across the Frontier by land from April 1923 to February 1924 was Rs. 1,783 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 137 lakhs. The total of exports increased from Rs. 1,366 lakhs to Rs. 1,471 lakhs during the same period.

## CABLE ITEMS

Messrs. Tiokhard Ten propose to subdivide their ten-pound shares into ten of one-pound each and to capitalise £10,000 and make a scrip bonus for shareholders in the proportion of one new for every five held.—Reuter.

Pathini has declared an interim dividend of 15 per cent. Whanzie, ten per cent. and Balijan ten per cent.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 12.—The Indian Missionary, Ruth Salisbury, died in the Red Sea while proceeding home on board the s.s. Caledonia. She was buried at Port Said.—Reuter.

# FACTORY CHILDREN.

## THEIR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF TEACHERS.

### CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. A number of interesting items were disposed of in a short space of two hours, the chief among which were in regard to the complaint against Encroachment Officer who, it was alleged, forcibly took away articles from vendors on the footpath without returning them to their owners. Another important item discussed was in regard to the proposal of imparting industrial and practical education to factory children. The question was referred to the Schools Committee. The report of the Medical Relief Committee about the medical inspection of teachers in Municipal schools evoked a lively discussion and it was resolved to subject them to medical examination annually.

REMOVAL OF ARTICLES.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, dated 24th September, from Mr. Gangadas Tulsidas complaining about a Municipal officer going suddenly on the 17th August to Bhuleshwar Road and forcibly taking away the baskets of flower sellers from the road opposite Bhuleshwar Tank and stating that he had heard nothing in the matter from the Commissioner. Requesting that enquiries may be made in the matter.

The Commissioner in his letter, dated the 20th October, 1924, to Mr. Gangadas Tulsidas stated:—

"With reference to your letter, dated the 20th August, 1924, addressed to the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, complaining that flower baskets were removed by the Municipality from the Bhuleshwar Road, I have the honour to inform you that Section 313 of the Municipal Act, 1888, provides that no person shall except with the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner (a) place or deposit upon any street any stall, chair, bench, box, ladder, bale or other thing so as to form an obstruction thereto or encroachment thereon. Section 314 of the said Act authorises the Municipal Commissioner to remove or cause to be removed *without notice* any stall, chair, bench, box, ladder, bale, board or shelf or any other thing whatever placed, deposited, projected, attached or suspended in, upon, from or to any place in contravention of Section 313 of the Act. Certain roads and footpaths have been set aside for accommodating squatters and a staff has been specially engaged for the removal of encroachments on other roads. A proper entry of all articles removed is kept and the articles removed are restored to their owners on payment of the expenses of removal. Some stalls at the Bhuleshwar Market are vacant and if any of the flower sellers wants them, I am prepared to let them out at a reasonable rent. Bhuleshwar Road is so congested that I cannot agree to allow flower sellers to utilise it. I should be prepared to allow them to sit on Ful-Gali, but the residents of that locality object to their doing so."

On the motion of Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, it was resolved to reply Mr. Gangadas in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

FACTORY CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved that the letter to the President from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, dated 25th September, 1924, regarding the desirability of imparting a more practical and industrial bias to primary education be forwarded to the Schools Committee for favour of remarks.

Special attention was drawn to para. 2 asking the Corporation to inform the Government as to what action, if any, they proposed to take especially in schools attended wholly or largely by factory children. It stated:—

"With regard to the great industrial centres in this Presidency, viz., Bombay and Ahmedabad, copies of extract paragraph 122 of the Indian Fiscal Commission's report and of the reports on the Buckingham and Carnatic Mill Schools, Madras, should be forwarded to the Presidents of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Municipalities with a request that they will be good enough to state for the information of Government, what action, if any, the Municipalities propose to take, especially in the schools attended wholly or largely by factory children, with regard to the suggestions of the Fiscal Commission.

The attention of the Millowners' Associations in Bombay and Ahmedabad should also be drawn by the Collectors of Bombay and Ahmedabad, respectively, to the desirability of imparting a more practical and industrial bias to the education in schools for factory children and they should be asked to state to what extent they would cooperate with Government and the Municipality concerned, especially in inducing the millowners concerned to incur such extra expenditure in connection with the schools for factory children maintained by them as may be required to carry out the suggestions of the Fiscal Commission. The replies received from the Associations should be communicated to Government in due course with the remarks of the Collector concerned."

The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. H. J. Davis then moved and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded:—

"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the correspondence ending with the President's letter No. 3413, dated the 1st July, 1924, regarding measures to be taken for the prevention of professional beggary in Bombay and to enquire what steps Government now propose to take in the matter."

The proposition was agreed to.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF TEACHERS.

The Corporation then considered the seventeenth report of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation regarding the medical inspection of teachers in Municipal schools. In the course of the report it was stated:—

"It will be remembered that in pursuance of the Corporation Resolutions, the Schools Committee submitted an elaborate scheme for the continuance of medical inspection of school children and for the introduction of a simple course of instruction in personal and public hygiene in the curriculum of Bombay primary schools. In this scheme the Schools Committee proposed that the teachers of the Municipal schools should also undergo medical examination once a year, as they considered that such an examination was absolutely necessary in the interests of both the school children and the teachers themselves.

At the meeting of the Committee held on the 28th July, 1924, the representatives of the Primary Teachers' Association were interviewed and were given an opportunity to place before the Committee their reasons as to the inadvisability of such an examination in the case of Municipal teachers.

The Committee after careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, to the proposals of the Schools Committee on the one hand as also to the contentions of the Primary Teachers' Association on the other recommended that the proposed annual medical inspection of teachers in Municipal schools need not be adopted, but that the circular already issued by the Schools Committee to the effect that the Superintendents and the Headmasters should report to the Schools Committee the suspected cases of tuberculosis among the teachers may be considered sufficient for the present."

To a proposition that the report be approved and adopted, Mr. B. N. Motiwala moved an amendment that the Corporation while approving of the Committee's report, lay emphasis on the circular to the effect that the Superintendents and Headmasters should report to the Schools Committee the suspected cases of tuberculosis among the teachers.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved another amendment that the medical examination of teachers should be made annually.

Several members in the course of the discussion pointed out that there were a number of cases of tuberculosis among teachers and if proper steps were not taken to check it by proper periodical medical examination of the teachers it would be highly detrimental to the safety of the school-going children.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson strongly supported Dr. Jehangir's amendment and said it would be most unjust to parents and children if they exposed the scholars to the risk of infection from the teachers. If teachers suffered from such diseases as tuberculosis, leprosy and syphilis, the unfortunate children ran the risk of contracting them. They had to do all in their power to prevent the children from being infected by their own instructors.

The amendment of Dr. Jehangir Cursetji was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

# THE CONGRESS COMPACT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Deep cherished convictions cannot and must not be set aside from any consideration whatsoever.

# REPUDIATION OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

## MAHATMA APPROVES, GAYA CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

Mr. Gandhi writing in to-day's "Young India" approves the resolution passed by the Gaya Congress resolution passed by the Gaya Congress repudiating public debts that might be incurred by the Government of India after 31st December, 1922. Mr. Gandhi says any Swaraj scheme would include an impartial enquiry into the commitments of the Government of India or the India Office and an insistence upon the re-adjustment of financial transactions of the out-going Government.

In the course of another note in "Young India" Mr. Gandhi says:—"If we could all unite on one constructive programme, it will by itself be a step towards regaining self-confidence and power of action. What is more we should need neither secret societies for promotion of violence nor open non-violent disobedience.

# COMING A. I. C. C. MEETING IN BOMBAY.

## A MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED.

The Working General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee wires from Allahabad as follows under date the 13th instant.—

As elections of the new All India Congress Committee members have already taken place in a few provinces some doubt has arisen as to whether these new members should attend or the old members whose term expires next month. The new All India Congress Committee is not fully formed yet and will not meet in Bombay. The existing All-India Congress Committee is the old Committee which will meet on the 21st November as announced and members of this old Committee should attend.

# BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

## INVITATION TO PUBLIC MEN AND PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has furnished to the press the following information to avoid all misapprehensions about the ensuing Bombay Conference of all parties to consider the political situation.—

The formal conference will begin on Friday the 21st November 1924, but Mahatma Gandhi will be glad to meet informally representatives of all political parties, leaders of various parties in Indian and Provincial Legislatures and such other gentlemen as may wish to see him on the morning of Thursday the 20th November from 8 to 11 a.m. at his residence, Laburnum Road. It is believed that these informal conversations will help to facilitate the work of the Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi regrets he was unable to send personal invitations to the informal meeting owing to the shortness of time and has asked me to issue this general invitation through the press in the hope that the gentlemen concerned will not mind it in the circumstances.

Invitations to attend the formal Conference have been issued to political parties and individual public men so far as was possible but if there have been omissions, as is feared, it is hoped that well-known parties and gentlemen will not mind them and consider it a public duty to attend.

A separate meeting of the elected members of the various Legislatures will, if necessary, be arranged at such time and place during the intervals in the sitting of the general Conference as may be determined upon.

The All India Congress Committee and the General Council of the Swaraj Party will meet as already announced, 23rd Nov. has been provisionally fixed for the latter but it is hoped that new members will arrive in good time to attend the general Conference. The occasion is a unique one and the Swarajists on the All India Congress Committee and the General Council of the party are particularly requested to attend even at some sacrifice.

# SOLUTION OF INTERNAL DIFFERENCES

## SIR T. B. SAPRU'S SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who is in Calcutta, writing in the "Bengalee" on the present situation says, "So far as the general situation in the country is concerned, we cannot look forward to any improvement in the absence of a large policy of constructive statesmanship." After stating different views expressed by different persons on the constitutional position, Sir Tej Bahadur remarks "I venture to think that the constitutional issues before the country are so big and complicated that, sooner or later, a different machinery will have to be devised if it is intended to produce abiding results and to replace the present state of tension by a feeling of hopefulness and confidence." He urges that a solution of the internal differences among Indians must first be found. Also serious efforts must be made to clear prevailing ideas as to what exactly is meant by 'Swaraj,' provincial autonomy and to define the relation of the Central with the Provincial Governments, the basis of franchise and provision for self-defence. He suggests the appointment of small committees of representatives of all parties who will discuss these questions and submit reports if they can come to a substantial agreement a sto essentials. This would simplify the task of dealing with the Government and, besides, furnish a rallying cry to the country which no far-seeing Government could possibly ignore."

# BENGAL ORDINANCE.

## BOMBAY WOMEN'S CONDEMNATION.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of ladies was held on Wednesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to protest against the Bengal Ordinance. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided.

Mr. J. K. Mehta in the course of his long speech exposing the hollowness of the Government's pretensions for law and order. He said there was not the slightest proof of the existence of anarchical movement, and the Government were relying merely on some passages from the speeches of Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. As a result of their search, they found no bombs or arms, but only some literature which they considered objectionable. When non-cooperation was started the spirited youths of Bengal promised to remain non-violent. But the Government themselves wanted violence to have a handy pretext to justify their repression. But the Government must realize that they themselves were responsible for the existence of revolutionary movement, if there be any. The bombs and arms of which the Government were so much afraid were manufactured by themselves at Delhi, Simla and Whitehall.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said the Bengal Ordinance was a blessing in disguise, since it had brought about unity even to a greater extent than the Unity Conference. The Congress should take up the Government's challenge by adopting Mahatmaji's compromise with Swarajists. The situation in Bengal should inspire and strengthen the people in their struggle for Swaraj. He hoped bonds of unity would be cemented at Belgaum. Though non-cooperation had ceased the spirit of non-cooperation had not ceased. It will be appeared only on getting Swaraj. The meetings that were held in various towns and cities throughout India protesting against the action of Government in arresting 71 persons in Bengal were an eloquent testimony of the change that had taken place in India. Many countries in the world had suffered much before attaining freedom. India's hardships were nothing compared with the travail and tribulations that Ireland had undergone. Indians "seemed to be fatigued" but it was high time they became wideawake.

Mr. Khadilkar said that the Ordinance was even worse than the Rowlatt Act. There should be a strong movement to resist it as was done at the time of the Rowlatt Act. Bearing in mind Mahatma's advice they should all become members of the Congress. Each should get two thousand yards of yarn spun and present it to the Congress. They should wear Khadi. Repression that was now rampant in India had given ladies a unique opportunity to serve the country, and it was his prayer that they (the ladies) would avail themselves of it.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. Meherbai Bhesania then moved the following resolutions:—

"This meeting strongly protests against the Bengal Ordinance which is even more dangerous than the Defence of India Act and which is a menace to even constitutional parties working on peaceful lines.

This meeting also protests against the wholesale arrests of innocent persons without warrant, and offers its sympathy and condolence to their families.

This meeting assures the people of Bengal that the women of Bombay would stand by them in their fight against bureaucratic repression."

Mrs. Hira Tata in seconding the resolution referred to the arrests in Bengal and said the plight of the members of the family of those arrested by Police Officers after entering the houses could better be imagined than described. She hoped those arrested in Bengal will soon be released, and that Government would see its mistake at last.

After Mrs. Kunverbai Devji and Mrs. Khair-un-Nissa had supported the resolutions they were unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the lecturers terminated the proceedings.

# BIKANIR AND THE LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Assembly, a Council and a Secretariat. The Assembly is composed of representatives of the members. Each member "may have three representatives" but only one vote. The Council is the administrative body of the Assembly. It consists of five ex-officio representatives and six selected by the Assembly. The former are the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan; and the latter are Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Brazil and China. The Secretariat is the executive and has attained huge proportions. The expenses are borne by the members of the League "in proportion decided by the Assembly" which has superseded the original principles of the Universal Postal Union. According to the present decision, said to be based on financial capacity, the amount payable is expressed in an annex to the Covenant. According to this annex, the total units payable are 977. Six members out of 54 are burdened with 440 units, and 30 with only 182. These unequal burdens have given occasion for loud lamentations in the Chancellories of the overburdened members. The grievance is aggravated by the fact that the six largest contributors constitute a hopeless minority whereas the 30 smallest contributors form an absolute majority. Eleven members contribute 2 units each, six contribute 5 units each, and thirteen contribute 10 units each. The six largest contributors are the British Empire (90); France 90, India 65, China 65, Japan 65 and Italy 65. The British Commonwealth contribute 230 units, e.g., British Empire 90, India 65, Canada 35, Australia 15, South Africa 15 and New Zealand 10. The average expenditure since inauguration works out at 13 million gold francs for the Secretariat and special organisations of the League, and 7 million gold francs for the International Labour organisation. The League has already sounded the warning "that it would be difficult to effect further economics without endangering the very existence of the League." The League's financial structure resembles a house of cards which will tumble to pieces if the British Commonwealth withdraws from membership. Practically, therefore, the other 50 members though free in name are at the mercy of the British Commonwealth.

All who love peace and hate war would wish the League to be a real Power capable of enforcing peace all over the world; but at present, the prospect is exceedingly gloomy. Under Article 10 the members have undertaken "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League.' Italy and Greece are members. The world knows the way Italy respected the integrity of Greece over the Janina tragedy. Senhor Mussolini insulted, defied the League and committed an act of war against all the members of the League. In spite of all the undertakings and sanctions of Articles 12, 13, 15 and 16 enumerated in the Covenant, the League failed ignominiously to rise to the occasion. We may stand aghast at the moderation of the League, but it is superfluous for us, much more for the Maharajah to go all the way to Geneva to "really appreciate the work the League is doing."

**Disarmament.**

The members of the League have solemnly covenanted and recognised "that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the *lowest point* consistent with *national safety* and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. The Council, taking account of the *geographical situation* and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments." (Article 8.) The principles of reduction in armaments are clearly set forth in this article, and the Maharaja was either ignorant of it or makes extravagant claims upon our credulity. In answer to criticisms on his speech on the armaments debate the Maharajah declares that "the principle I sketched—that the minimum standard of military strength compatible with security is largely a matter of geography—was adopted by many of the most influential speakers in Committee." The Prime Minister may have congratulated him on his contribution, but congratulated him, not for *sketching* the principle, but *copying* it from the Article 8, without knowing that he was so copying. *Mrs celantis* has some virtues: but perhaps the Maharajah's nescience is due to the draftsmanship of his Private Secretary, Sir Stanley Reed.

Indubitably the most fundamental function of the Assembly and the Council was reduction of national armaments; but in this respect the sole and solid achievement goes to the credit of America which has seceded from the League. The Maharajah was struck with the gravity of the situation intensified by the presence of the Prime Ministers of England and France and Foreign Ministers of leading European States and apprehended that the authority of the League would have been seriously undermined if the Assembly had parted without some definite contribution to the problem of peace. And the mountain in labour produced a Protocol! With the dismissal of the Labour Cabinet, and disapprobation of the Dominions, the Protocol is evidently doomed. But even if it were ratified what does it secure? "To put it in a nutshell", says the Maharajah, "the States members of the League re-pledge themselves not to wage war without the sanction of the Council of the League." I would prefer shells of a more explosive type than nutshells. The Maharajah's credulity is amazing. If Italy could treat a solemn covenant as a scrap of paper and break a pledge, why not break a re-pledge with equal facility and defiance? The real problem is to create a central authority of irresistible Power. But this endangers the sovereignty of the member States, and not even Haiti is prepared for that consummation. Sir Max Waechter's prescription is the formation of the United States of Europe on the principle of the American federation. He assures us his plan received the approval of King Edward VII and all the sovereigns of Europe except the German Emperor before the war. In fact when I was last at Geneva one Swiss statesman asked me what was exactly the political status of the Maharajah of Bikanir and the other Ruling Princes, and when he heard what I had to say he declared that it would be a splendid model for the States of Europe. The difficulty was to find the equivalent of the British Lion in India. Perhaps the Maharajah might press this model on the Assembly instead of displaying his concern for the safety of India by maintaining intact the armaments of India. The Dominions maintain no armaments capable of self-defence. India maintains no navy worth the name. Why should the forces of India be maintained beyond the requirements of India to come to the rescue of Great Britain in an European War. India was largely denuded of army during the war. Now that the armies of potential enemies formerly existing in the imagination of the Indian army have been crippled what is the necessity of maintaining an army beyond what was left in India at the most critical moment in the history of India. Neither neighbours nor inhabitants waged war. Upon all equitable consideration Great Britain and the Dominions ought to contribute their quota upon any foreign invasion of India and to that extent the forces of India ought to be reduced. But this aspect of the safety of India did not enter the mind of the Maharajah. As a matter of fact the problem of reduction is forced upon Europe and America by economic conditions. It is no longer able to feed a large army of non-producers, etc.

The Maharajah must be devoid of resourcefulness if he cannot force questions of India's internal policy before the League in so far as it perpetuates subjugation. Japan has shown the way how internal questions can affect the relation of distinct States. Is the continued subjection of India not a matter of dispute between India and Great Britain likely to lead to rupture some day as evidenced by the Bengal conspiracy to overthrow British Rule. Is this not a sufficient cause for inquiry by the Council under Article 12? If the Maharajah were to study the Covenant as well as his critics do, he will find no provision which would enable the President to humiliate him by ruling him out of order. In fact Article 15 provides that the Council shall so report if the dispute between the parties "is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the party." A little acquaintance with International Law would be a desirable qualification for the representatives of India upon the Assembly of the League of Nations.

# NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

## IS IT ABANDONED?

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Christiania.—A wireless message from Maud Amundsen's ship states that she has been obliged to return to Bear Island having sprung a slight leak and exhausted her supply of lubricating oil. Dr. Nansen interprets this as meaning that Maud is returning to Behring Sea and has abandoned her attempt to reach the North Pole.—Reuter.

# ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 12.

Despite heavy downpour of rain there was a constant procession of pilgrims to the Cenotaph to-day. A solemn Requiem Memorial mass to the men of Irish Regiments who fell in the war was celebrated in Saint Patrick's Chapel Westminster Cathedral. The anniversary of Armistice Day was observed generally on the British Transatlantic liners by two minutes' silence and a short service. The Cunard liner, Aquitania, reports that as much as 75 pounds have been realised on board by the sale of artificial Flanders poppies in aid of Earl Haig's Fund for disabled soldiers.—B. O. W.

# MRS. NAIDU LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who has been staying in Delhi for sometime, left for Bombay this morning. She will stop at Agra for a day to discuss with local leaders the question of Hindu-Moslem unity, and will arrive in Bombay on Saturday afternoon.

# KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

## HEATED DEBATE OVER ADDRESS.

## NATIONALIST MEMBERS WALK OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The Karachi Municipality at to-night's special general meeting after a prolonged and heated debate lasting for two hours and a half rescinded by thirty votes against nineteen, the former resolution of November 3rd negativing the proposal to give an address to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on his forthcoming visit to Sind. The Municipality also sanctioned the expenditure of rupees two thousand to cover the cost of the address which is to be drafted by the Managing Committee. There was full attendance of all the members and the verandahs and entrances to the Municipal Hall were thronged with spectators.

VIGOROUS OPPOSITION.

The Nationalists kept up a vigorous offensive throughout the meeting.

A member stated that a large force of police were within the Municipal compound and that as trouble was apprehended immediate adjournment of the meeting was the only course. The President explained that if people were present it was without his knowledge and he had no power to remove them.

Subsequently two members decided to inspect the compound. They returned with the reply that no police were present. Disorder followed and new tactics were then introduced with a view to force the opposition to retire through sheer fatigue and weariness. Several motions for an adjournment of the House were moved and lost. Several legal points were then raised by the Nationalists one being that ten days' notice should have been given instead of only three. Heated passages at arms between the President and the Nationalists followed, one of whom, when asked to sit down, shouted out "we are not servants."

NATIONALISTS WALK OUT.

Amendments began to pour in from the Nationalists and when the President put the resolution to vote each member insisted on being allowed to speak on his amendment. As it was already past nine O'clock the President disallowed this and all the Nationalist members left the Hall in a body as a protest. One of the amendments stated that the question of the address should be referred to the citizens in the form of a referendum.

# PREMIER'S SPEECH.

## MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Commenting on Mr. Baldwin's speech at Guildhall the "Daily Express" says, it is rather surprising that a seasoned Parliamentarian should have gone into such debatable questions of policy and executive Acts in India on such an occasion when the man chosen to steer the vessel had not yet assumed the charge or made up his mind on the course he would take.

"New India" says, there is no hope-inspiring note. There is no hint of constructive policy designed to restore contentment, not even reference to the Reforms enquiry in progress.

"Swarajya" says, Mr. Baldwin's first announcement as the Premier is bound indirectly to revive the forces of nationalism in India without bringing any gain or new prestige to the Government.

"Hindu" says, his speech at Guildhall is the kind of performance that one might expect from one who has been brought on pure milk of Imperialism.

"Madras Mail" says, India needs to-day just such a policy as Mr. Baldwin has outlined. The modification of the extremist platform is the justification for Mr. Baldwin's policy.

# EARL WINTERTON'S APPOINTMENT.

## MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Commenting on the appointment of Earl Winterton as the Under Secretary of State for India the "Madras Mail" says: Earl Winterton's selection was foreseen and occasions little coment. When formerly in office he revealed a genuine desire to help forward the constitutional progress in India and with Lord Birkenhead as the sympathetic chief he should be able to continue that good work in future.

The "Daily Express" says: The re-appointment of Earl Winterton as the Under Secretary of State for India might perhaps slightly discourage those ho build their hope on the talent and independence of Lord Birkenhead. Although as an Under study of a man of superior attainments and pronounced individuality Earl Winterton may have very little scope for any initiative still his claim to knowledge of the Indian affairs and his diehardism must have some influence on his chief.

# COUNCIL BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

It is notified that no tenders were received for Council Bills. Next week Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale.

## EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

### WHO RETARDS ITS PROGRESS?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in this Presidency during 1922—23 is just published. It shows that the progress in that year was slow and the achievements fell short of the expectations of the Department.

The Director of the Public Instruction writes that he submitted budget proposals involving new and additional expenditure of over Rs. 71 lakhs but it appears the Finance Member did not allow the minister anything more than the budget sum of the previous year and so there was no provision made for 71 lakhs required by the Department. The responsibility for this non-provision is obviously of Government and not of the Council and hence I am surprised to see that the new Minister tries in the G.R. No. P. 36 of 15-8-24 to throw this responsibility on the Council. The Minister himself was a non-official member of that Council and he knows full well that the Council took great interest in this nation-building department, a fact admitted even by the Finance Member in his budget speech of that year. The *pro rata* cut of Rs. 8 lakhs made in the educational department was forced on the Minister by the Executive Government and not by the Council. On the contrary, the Minister must remember how the Council tried to increase the reduced grants to secondary schools on two occasions and how strongly this non-official effort was opposed by six Government officials like the Home Member, Home Secretary, Finance Member and Finance Secretary as well as the Educational Secretary and the Director of the Public Instruction himself and how the second effort succeeded in spite of Government opposition. In face of these facts how does the new Minister dare to lay the blame on the old Council for slow educational progress of 1922—23?

I hope the Members of the old Council who are in the new Council will challenge this unwarranted charge on their colleagues and expose Government's tactics of laying their sins of ommission on the heads of the old Councillors. I also hope that Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitle also will come out and defend their action against this unwarranted attack behind their back. H. E. the Governor seems also to have been misinformed on this point for he too repeated this charge on the old Council in his recent speech at the Mahmedan Educational Conference at Poona. I hope he will try to find out the truth from the Council reports and rectify the mistake he has unknowingly made in this matter.—Yours etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

## ART IN ANDHRA.

### ANDHRA JATIYA KALASALA'S PROGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 8.

People interested in Oriental art all over lasala of Masulipatam. Verily, the 'prodent progress made by the Andhra Jatiya Kalasala of Masuliptam. Verily, the pride of Modern Andhra,' in this direction. In an exhibition recently held at Madras, the paintings of Sjt. Pramoda Kumar Chatopadhayaya, the Professor of Oriental Art in the Kalasala, commanded universal appreciation. An Italian artist, who visited the exhibition, captivated by the exquisite beauty of the Professor's paintings, remarked that India occupies the foremost place among the nations of the world, even in Art. Dr. J. H. Cousins also paid a high tribute to the artistic skill displayed in the pictures and observed that photos of the Professor's 'Chandrasekhara' picture were sold in thousands in France, America and Australia. The Maharani of Kutch Behar who is deeply fascinated by four pictures of the Professor, namely 'Mahishasuramardan' 'Sreekrishna with Gopikas,' 'Lakshmi and Saraswati,' bought them for Rs. 3,000.

The citizens of Bombay and Calcutta will shortly have the unique pleasure of witnessing the Professor's exquisite paintings, 'Sree Krishna as ambassador to Duryodhan's Court' 'Krishna's Preaching the Gospel of the Gita to the War-weary Arjuna,' 'Bhisma in his last breath,' and 'Young Abhimanyu's famous fight with Gada,' which will be among the exhibits in the ensuing exhibitions at the two great cities. His students are also marching in the wake of their 'Guru' and they are arranging to send thirty pictures to these exhibitions.

It is happy to note that the authorities of Kalasala are beginning to realise the hopes and ambitions of their founder, the late, lamented Mr. K. Hanumantarao, who dedicated his whole life at the altar of the Kalasala, and who always dreamed noble dreams of Oriental art which he wanted to foster in his College.

While this is so, Andhras are developing spinning as an art, thanks to the Ahmedabad resolutions of the Mahatma. We in the land of the famous Krishnadeva Raja, are happy to see yarn of 178 counts, 317 counts and 430 counts, which may be an ideal for other provinces to follow.

## PRINCE ON EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 12.

The Prince of Wales as President of the British Empire Exhibition has issued a letter warmly thanking all who have been concerned in the organisation of the Exhibition. He expresses the hope that the Exhibition is only temporarily closed and "This great picture of the Empire will be further used for the work of educating peoples of the Empire in the greatness of their heritage.' He thinks that all will agree that in a very full measure the Exhibition has attained its purpose of helping Imperial trade and of fostering family feeling within the Empire.—B. O. W.

Calcutta, Nov. 12.—The Local Government has forfeited the Bengali book entitled "Bhangar Gan" as it contained seditious matter.—(A.P.)

## COOPERATION IN SIND.

### "POWERFUL LEVER OF MASS UPLIFT"

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 7.

Mr. Rieu the Commissioner in Sind and Mr. Green the Assistant Commissioner visited the office of the Sind Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute this morning, and met the Committee men of various Co-operative Institutions of Hyderabad and vicinity.

Syed Rakhalshah recited a song of welcome composed by a rural Co-operator for the occasion. Mr. Gopaldas Jhamatmal Chairman of the Branch Institute after thanking the visitors in suitable terms reviewed briefly the history of Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency with special reference to Sind. He detailed the aims and objects of the Institute and mentioned the various official and non-official activities going on harmoniously for the unlift of masses.

Mr. R. S. Udharam Shewakram Vice-President of the District Central Co-operative Bank read out a report on the working of that Bank, which has now a working capital of over Rs. 4 lakhs. The Hyderabad District having more Societies than any other District in Sind the necessity of raising its working capital to Rs. 10 lakhs was felt.

R. B. Pritamdas read out a report on the working of the Khudabadi Amil Co-operative Bank, which has a working capital of Rs. 1,75,000. It has 500 members on its rolls. Last year a dividend of 6½ per cent was declared. This Bank affords the housewives and children the facility of making small deposits; widows and orphans have been given the concession of drawing monthly interest on their deposits for their maintenance. It has also sanctioned the system of compulsory monthly deposits for long periods on the lines of Provident Funds and the scheme is awaiting the Registrar's approval. Mr. Kevalram Dayaram, Vice-President, Hyderabad Taluka Development Association then read out a note on the working of the Association. The programme of its work was (a) Distribution of selected seed. (b) Introduction of improved implements and modern methods of Farming by demonstrations on the fields of Agriculturists.

Messrs. Wadero Mahomedbux of the Ratri Agricultural Society and Wadero Mahomed Shafi of the Bhonupur Agricultural Society read out the reports of their respective Societies, detailing the benefits actually derived through Co-operation. They presented files of many mortgage deeds, conditional sale deeds and Civil Court decrees, which these Societies had redeemed for their members.

The Commissioner after expressing his thanks for the hearty welcome he had received remarked that he had heard with deep interest the notes on the progress of various Co-operative Institutions. He referred to a series of lectures Mr. Devadhar had delivered at Karachi after his long tour in Sind. Therein Mr. Devadhar had dwelt at great length on the marvellous work done in Sind. He was not then so powerfully impressed as on the present occasion after coming in personal touch with the members themselves. While eulogising the work of Mr. K.B. Azimkhan, Assistant Registrar, as prime mover, adviser and guide of the movement in Sind he was rejoiced to learn of the non-official efforts that were being put forth in various directions by a number of workers particularly by Mr. R.B. Pritamdas as Secretary of the Institute. He was not officially aware of the several activities in progress, but he firmly believed Co-operation to be a powerful lever for the uplift of masses. In January 22 he remembered to have spoken about the Sind Branch of the Institute at a Darbar meeting, when the Branch was in its infancy, and he was rejoiced to see the progress it has made. He hoped that Branches of the Institute would be opened in all the Districts, and wished it every success. He had listened with deep interest the reports of the two village Societies, and the files of deeds put before him showed the tangible results obtained through Co-operation. Six years before many Co-operators of to-day were anxious to find purchasers for their lands, but through Co-operation they have actually increased their holdings. The Co-operation seems to have ousted the village bania. He was glad to learn that sale Societies are being organised for the sale of Agricultural produce. These were essential. Unless the cultivator gets fair value of the produce of his labour in hard cash, the various agricultural improvements and co-operation would avail him nothing. He was glad to learn of the useful work that was being done by the Taluka Development Association in which he was very much interested.

He inspected the Reading Room and the Library, which provided literature in English and vernacular on Co-operation and Agricultural subjects. He agreed with the Secretary that the present hired accommodation for the Institute was inadequate, and that the building of its own was necessary for its permanent location. The Secretary introduced to him the Managers of various Co-operative Institutions to whom he spoke encouragingly.

Some members of the Amil Co-operative Housing Society discussed with him the question of provision of suitable lands for the the housing of midlle class people. He expressed sympathy with Housing Societies and gave the members his views on the subject. He also gave some suggestions for the attainment of the object in view.

Before dispensing, Mr. Gopaldas proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Rieu, which was responded with three hearty cheers.

## INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Mr. J. H. Pattison of Messrs. Low and Company, Calcutta, giving evidence before the Indian Coal Committee urged the abolition of the office of Coal Transportation Officer as his work in no way facilitated trade, but his interference had done more harm than good. Mr. Pattison was of opinion that Indian coal was inferior to foreign imported coal though the former was being sold at higher rates in the Indian markets.

## NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some students of the National Medical College, Bombay, and the guardians of some have drawn my attention to a printed letter over the signature of Dr. Kothare, President, National Medical College Council, dated 1st October, containing the following statement involving the name of the Tilak University:—

"The College was not aware, when it first started, of the exact operations of the Bogus Degrees Act and, therefore, affiliated itself to the Tilak University. As this University comes within reach of the Bogus Degrees Act, the University has withdrawn the diploma, a long as the Act so exists."

As Registrar of the Tilak University, I was asked by many to explain the implications contained in the above statement. It is my duty to remove any misunderstanding, that may be caused by the above statement, in those who are not aware of the nature of the exact relations between the University and the College.

(1) There is nothing on our record to show what prompted the founders of the National Medical College to affiliate it to the University and what would have prevented them from doing so. It is common knowledge, however, that both the College and the University came to be founded as a result of the non-co-operation movement and the boycott of Government and recognised schools and colleges. It was the spirit of independence prevailing then and common to both that brought the two institutions together. The object of the movement was to boycott Government institutions and degrees too. It is equally well-known that one of the founders, who is now responsible for the change in the spirit in the College, then preferred his students to be quacks instead of holders of Government diplomas. It is a new thing to me at least, that the College might not have been affiliated, had the promoters been aware of the Bogus Degrees Act, of which, the President, Dr. Kothare, now pleads ignorance. Perhaps Dr. Kothare joined the College too late to know how the College was affiliated.

(2) The first sentence in the above extract leads one to believe that the University instituted the degree first, and the College was then affiliated to it, ignorant of the consequences. This is not true. The Medical College was affiliated to the University before December, 1921. The question of instituting the medical degree arose as late as March, 1922. Every meeting in which this question was discussed, some representative of the Medical College (Dr. Sathaye or Dr. Kothare) was present. The point was referred to the Medical Faculty, which included Dr. Bhadkamkar, Dr. Kothare and Dr. Sathaye. The University had thus instituted the medical degree with the full knowledge, consent, and it may also be said, at the instance of the National Medical College.

(3) The second sentence is still more misleading. It is highly presumptuous to interpret the resolution of the University, dated 4th September, about the medical degree, in the way Dr. Kothare does, viz., *"The University has withdrawn the diploma so long as the Act so exists."* The resolution of the University runs thus:—

"Some doubts having been raised about the legality of the medical degree instituted by the University, it is hereby resolved that graduates, on whom the degree is conferred should be *asked not to use it for the time being*; the name of the degree to be given in place of the present one be finally decided at a special meeting of the Senate to be called within six months, after taking expert legal advice."

It will thus be seen that the University did not withdraw the degree so long as the act so exists, as Dr. Kothare puts it, but has suspended the working of the present degree only for a period of six monthss at the end of which a suitable degree may be replaced. Dr. Kothare had no reason himself to believe, or to make others believe, that the University had altogather withdrawn the degree and was contemplating a change in Government Laws.

(4) This resolution too had not taken the Medical College unawares. Dr. Kothare was prominent among those who passed for the withdrawal of the degree and go even a step further; while Mr. Kale, the present Superintendent of the Medical College was present when the resolution was passed and discussed.

(5) It has been and had been the usual practice with the University to take the opinion of the staff of the Medical College even in the smallest matter that related to Medical subject, and as resolutions after their recommendations. The language used by Dr. Kothare leads one to believe that the Medical College was forced to seek recognition for L.C.P.S. owing to some resolution of the Tilak University. It is well known, however, that the the negotiations of the College Council for L.C.P.S. had commenced long before the University passed the resolution. It was the former that brought in the latter and not 'vice versa'. I have only to say, that firstly, the resolution of the Tilak University was nothing defferent from the wishes of the Medical College Council and secondly it is not what it is represented to be Dr. Kothare.

(6) I am sorry I am required to offer this explanation to the public. The uncalled for statement of Dr. Kothare is responsible for this. The College Council during the four months it was negotiating for recognition or say for regularisation as Dr. Kothare would put it. did not think it necessary to inform the University of even a bit of its intentions. Dr. Kothare, even for courtsey, did not think it desirable to send acopy of the latter, addressed by him to guardians, to the University. He is however, quite prominent in resorting to a resolution of the University and misinterpreting it.

I hope the above will remove any kind of misunderstanding that might have been created by the letter of the National Medical College Council. Yours etc.,

Poona, Nov. 11.

D. R. GHARPURE

Registrar.

Tilak University.

## STATE AID TO INDUSTRY.

### JAPAN'S EXAMPLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the last annual general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. Mr. Narottam Merarji said "what we want for India is the direct and indirect forms of State aid which have given such remarkable results in Japan." It would be of interest to know what these direct and indirect forms of State aid are:—

The Japanese Government help their (foreign) trade by (1) Subsidies to shipping; (2) Open remission of taxation to nascent industries; (3) Secret remission of business tax to exporters; (4) Protective duties; (5) Possible secret assistance to important firms. The Bank of Japan finances the Yokohama Specie Bank for its business of purchase of foreign bills from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 yens at 2 per cent. This cheap money enables the Specie Bank to compete for exchange business at more favourable rates than can be quoted by the British Banks who generally have to borrow in London at the Bank rate at 6 per cent. or so. The Specie Bank in this way can help and encourage young enterprizes seeking a foot-hold in foreign trade as well as greatly assisting the old established exporters among the Japanese. Compare with this what Sir D. Hamilton had said about the use of the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves of India: "In these reserves is hidden away practically an unlimited supply of credit which is being constantly replenished from the trade balance due to India which should be turned on to the development of India by a modern banking system. Very large sums amounting to hundreds of crores are invested in British securities which means that the London bankers have secured possession of these crores of India's gold on which they build up a pile of golden credit. What London gains by the use of India's gold India must lose. The difference between investing India's money in England and in India is the difference between chalk and cheese. India was both chalk and cheese, the principal as well as interest both the credit and the cash."

Japan like Western Nations regards industrial progress as the first concern of the State.

The revised tariff of 1906 in Japan marked a further application of modern protectionist theory and aimed at stimulating native manufacture by the admission of raw materials duty free, by the imposition of light duties on semi-manufactured articles, and high rates on wholly manufactured goods capable of production within the country. Upon manufactured goods the rate ranged from 15 to 40 per cent and averaged about 20 per cent. Drawbacks were allowed upon exports containing materials that had paid import duty. It is to German ideas and methods that Japan has looked for guidance in the last two decades and a half. To organise and to direct the industrial development of the country came to be regarded as preeminently the function of the State. To take stock of the country's resources as a whole and to assist in this exploitation to open up foreign markets and to aid the manufacturer to gain a position in those markets, to give special encouragement to economic research and experiment, to exercise a guiding control over the flow of capital were regarded as among the principal duties of the Government.

The most important result of State management of railways in Japan is that it has enabled the Government to pursue what it conceives to be public advantage rather than private profit. This naturally arises through its control over rates and facilities for goods traffic. The Railway Department in consultation with the Commerce and Industries Department does give assistance to such industries as are striving to obtain a place in foreign markets. It puts one source of supply at a greater distance on terms with another more favourably situated. Special rates are given in case of export traffic or in favour of certain shippers. The exigencies of economic expansion being given the preference over considerations of profit is the cardinal element in Japanese Railway policy. A subsidiary result of the State ownership is that it places in Government control a large discretion regarding the purchase of its supplies which is exercised with the object of encouraging native manufacture. There is provision for thorough training of Railway Departments in the Central Institute at Tokio and also in districts; degrees and certificates are given to those who pass out.

The Imperial Court of Japan holds shares and debentures to a large extent in almost all the most important companies of Japan.

The Japanese policy in relation to shipping may be described as two-fold: it aims at developing the construction of ships in her own yards on the one hand and upon the maintenance of native services between Japan and her principal foreign markets on the other hand. The means adopted are three-fold, viz., by navigation law that reserves the coasting trade to vessels of Japanese nationality; by subsidies in aid of ship-building and by subsidies in aid of certain ocean services.

Though there are several Indian Companies doing fire and marine insurance busines in India still there is not a single Indian Company which insures hulls. There is a vast field for Indian enterprize in this line of Insurance in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi and I hope ere long a strong and well financed company will come into existence for this purpose and save the Indian shipping firms from approaching the monopolistic underwriters in London.—Yours, etc.

N. K. JOSHI.

His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed the following persons to be members of the Academic Council of the Delhi University:—Mr J. A. Richey, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Dr. D. Clouston, Officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Lieutenant Colonel G. D. Franklin, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.—(A.P.)

## CALCUTTA'S LADY COUNCILLOR

### WARMLY CONGRATULATED BY MAYOR

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Miss L. L. Lloyd the first and the only lady councillor of Calcutta took her seat in the Calcutta Corporation to-day. She took the oath of allegiance at to-day's meeting of the Corporation and was the recipient of warm congratulations from the Mayor and the Councillors. The Mayor, in congratulating her, expressed his hope that later on they would see more lady Councillors. He also looked upon the occasion as a sign of development of the national life in the country.

Mr. Phelps, one of the oldest member of the Corporation, in welcoming Miss Lloyd referred to the splendid work done by her during the war and the keen interest she always took in the works of public interest.

There were a number of questions on the agenda regarding the recent burial of a Fakir in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market. In the absence of the Chief Executive Officer who has been detained under the Bengal Regulation III, the answers to these questions were postponed as in the opinion of the Mayor it was doubtful whether in law anybody else could answer them and in any event many of the questions depended on the personal knowledge of the Chief Executive Officer. Besides the questions there was a motion urging that steps should be taken to have the body exhumed from the grave and removed to a registered burial ground. Before the motion was discussed an amendment was moved that the entire question as regards the burial be referred to a committee of the Corporation and it was carried.

The Corporation also accepted the principle laid down in the resolution that all the primary schools run by or receiving aid from the Corporation should introduce spinning by 'Charka' as a compulsory subject in their curriculum. The resolution was eventually referred to the primary education committee to settle the details.

## TRIBUTE TO EX-SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

Replying to the toast of the Governor proposed by Mr. A. Campbell, vice-Chairman of the Ex-Services Association at a dinner last night, His Excellency said any help that he had been able to render to the Association had been very gladly given, and assured them it would be continued as long as he lived. He paid a tribute to the good work done by the Association, and its members and workers, and by the Committee. He confessed he had never heard of any unfavourable criticism of their work. If there was a body which had deserved well of the public for its arduous, exacting, gratuitous and generous labours, it was, he should have thought, the Committee of the Ex-Services Association, and he was sure that was the feeling of all right-minded members of the public. At the opening of the proceedings at the dinner last night, telegrams from the King-Emperor, the Prince of Wales, Earl Haig, Lord Rawlinson, the Ex-Services Association, Singapore, the Ex-Services Association, Colombo, the Ex-Services Association, Bangkok and Captain A. T. Gammon, Chairman of the Local Association (on leave) were read.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 12.

Big increases were recorded both in British imports and British Exports during October. Imports which totalled 120,458,000 sterling almost approach the record figures of last May. They show an increase of 19,563,000 over those of September and an increase of 20,539,000 over those of previous October. Exports which total 68,586,000 for October show an increase of 5,303,000 over those of September but a decrease of 2,736,000 compared with those of the previous October. This decrease of exports for this October compared with those for previous October is, however, more than accounted for by a reduction in coal exports of 3,618,000 sterling. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured showed a decline of 1,450,000, the chief items responsible for this being iron and steel goods and coke and manufactured fuel.—Reuter.

## SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was never thought that the Bombay dailies would with a view to earn more money stoop so low as to show in their posters dangerously false headlines. Last evening the "Evening News" boys were out with placards with the sensational heading "Bombay Judge for Jail" with the result that the copies of that daily were sold like hot cakes, the reason evidently being the educated people having been led to believe by that heading that some Judge of High or Small Causes Court was in trouble and to be imprisoned. To their utter astonishment, disgust and relief too, the headline transpired to be absolutely misleading and, therefore, a slur on the Bombay judges, too. Similarly some days back, the citizens were shocked to read the dangerous headline "Riot in Bombay" in the poster of the same daily. Now, are not these specimens of "dangerous journalism"? Does not "spreading false news" constitute an offence? There is not the least doubt in the minds of your readers that had the offender been a Nationalist daily, it would have ere long been hauled up before a Magistrate and made to pay the penalty of a fine or imprisonment. Has Government courage to enforce law in the case of an Anglo-Indian daily?—Yours, etc.,

"VIJAYASHAM."

## BURMA COUNCIL

### NEW HOME MEMBER AND MINISTER SWORN IN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

At a meeting held to-day at Government House, the oaths of allegiance to office and secrecy were administered to the Hon. Mr. U. May Oung, the New Home Member and the Hon. Mr. U. Pu., the new Minister in the Department of agriculture Excise and forests. His Excellency the Governor then delivered the following address:—

"Before we separate after the solemn ceremony of this morning, I desire once more to express my sense of the loss that we have incurred by the sad death of our most loyal colleague and wise friend, the late Hon Sir Maung Kin. He was a great man and he served his country faithfully and right well. I consider that we and Burma are fortunate in being able to replace him by a colleague of his, of rare and high attainments who was until this morning Mr. Justice May Oung and who has left the High Court Bench to aid in the Government of the province which he has long adorned. It is sad to feel that we shall no more have the benefit of the advice and co-operation of our universally popular friend Mr. Justice W. A. Maung Gyi. Few men possessed in a like degree the confidence of all classes of the community, and I know with what sadness his departure is viewed in the departments over which he has so ably presided for the last two years—a sadness which we all share. But we all feel that his translation to the High Court is for the good of Burma and that consideration must come before all other considerations. I welcome in his place the Hon. U. Pu who has established his position in the public life of the province and will, I am confident, worthily uphold the traditions which are growing up—traditions, I hope, I may say, of good-will reasonable spirit of compromise and a united love of Burma.

The new Member and Minister attended office to-day.

## LOK. TILAK'S BRONZE STATUE.

### AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

The local Municipal Board resolved this evening to prepare a full life size bronze statue of Mr. Tilak at a cost of about Rs. 8,000 in pursuance of a resolution previously adopted by it. The Collector of the District refused to sanction the latter resolution on the ground that it did not fall within the purview of section 56 of the District Municipal Act but the Municipality subsequently resolved that on the analogy of a precedent of expenditure incurred towards a statue of Queen Empress Victoria in the Victoria Gardens, it was competent to the Municipality to incur under clauses B and E of section 58 of the District Municipality Act, expenditure sanctioned towards the erecting a bust of Mr. Tilak in the Victoria Gardens.

## TAXATION COMMITTEE'S SITTINGS.

### COLLECTING MATERIALS FOR INQUIRY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee assembled at Delhi on 28th October and have now commenced their sittings for purposes of forming basis of enquiry. A great body of statistical and other material regarding taxation system of India has been collected from official sources in India. Information regarding taxation system of other countries was collected by the President and Secretary during their leave in Europe from the secretariat of the League of Nations and from official records in London and elsewhere. These materials are now being arranged and considered by the Committee with a view to issue a detailed questionnaire. It is thought that a considerable body of valuable information is already in existence in non-official sources in India consisting of statistics which have been prepared for the purpose of illustrating matters relevant to the enquiry, criticisms which have been made of the existing taxation systems and suggestions for their amendment. With a view to obtaining access to this type of material, the Committee have issued a letter to prominent economists and public men, asking that if any such material is in their possession they will place copies of it at the disposal of the Committee. It is proposed to invite some of the authors of such publications to meet the Committee at Delhi for the purpose of discussing those aspects of the problem in which they are specially interested. Meanwhile, the Committee are in consultation with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence on the subject of the materials at present available for the purpose of forming an estimate of the economic condition of different classes of the population and the best means of supplementing that information and co-ordinating the enquiries that are in progress in the provinces.

## LAW STUDENT SUES BENARES UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

In the case of Ram Ugrah Singh a law student who sued the Benares Hindu University in the Sub-Judge's Court, Benares, for declaration that he be declared to have passed the previous L.L.B. examination, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru applied to the High Court for transfer of the case to the High Court owing to its importance and urgency and the Chief Justice to-day passed orders transfering the case to the High Court.

# Economic & Financial Review.

## BREAKERS AHEAD.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Time after time with almost a monotonous repetition the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been sounding a tension of alarm and pressing upon the inattentive ears of the Government the serious situation that has arisen and will arise as a result of their policy of inaction regarding currency and exchange. I am giving the Government perhaps more credit than is really due to them, for to say that they are following a policy of inaction is understating the case. Their manipulation of exchange in an upward direction and refusal to allow even a single Government day for the bills of Sir Purushottamdas betokens something worse than inaction. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, speaking at the third Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber, emphasised that "this persistent refusal of the Government to recognise the seriousness of the situation was surprising when one saw how business and industries had been unhinged and had suffered greatly on account of the Government's policy of inaction." In order to tide over the unpleasant situation Government has adopted the expedient of purchasing sterling more freely in order to relieve the monetary situation to some extent. Mr. Manmohandas rightly said, however, that this operation created merely a false appearance of ease, as no new currency was added to the currency of the country through it. All this money will be rapidly sucked away into the interior and "the abnormal rate of 9 p.c. reached last year will have to be declared at no distant date unless Government issue fresh currency." Gold is coming in very large quantities since some time past to this country, as will be seen from the following figures. All this large quantity, however, is coming in merely as a commodity and cannot ease the strain felt due to scarcity of currency. Heavy imports began to come in from the week ending 15th August 1924, before which they generally ranged round Rupees Thirty lakhs or thereabouts though sometimes they leaped up to a higher figure.

| | Total value Rs. |
|---|---|
| For week ending 15th August 1924 | 1,05,52,762 |
| For week ending 22nd August 1924 | 71,47,339 |
| For week ending 31st August 1924 | 1,33,78,218 |
| For week ending 7th September 1924 | 2,74,37,689 |
| For week ending 1st October 1924 | 2,44,63,975 |
| For week ending 7th October 1924 | 1,90,06,658 |
| For week ending 22nd October 1924 | 2,61,54,961 |

### A GOOD SIGN.

If the two bills of Sir Purushottamdas had been accepted by Government, a good deal of gold would by now have gone into the currency reserve and thereby provided not only fresh currency but it would have been so much fresh liquid capital that we are so often told India badly needs. One of the good signs of the times is that even the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is awakened to the realities of the situation and the lengthy correspondence carried on by it with the Government of India shows that they are not prepared to take lying down what Government may be pleased to concede to them. It is very likely that what the Indian Chamber could not get after a long and strenuous agitation, may now be obtained through the intervention of the Bengal Chambers. Resolutions embodying the latter's proposals will very likely be passed by the Associated Exchange Chamber, reviving the benediction of H. E. the Viceroy who is going to open the same. It will only go to show that the Government would climb down where European mercantile interests are concerned but not where purely Indian interests are concerned.

It is alleged by the Government and by their friends of the Anglo-Indian Press that the actions and motives of the Government are always looked upon with suspicion by the intelligentia and yet the whole line of action pursued by them and their attitude with regard to the currency and exchange problems are such as to engender the very natural suspicion that they do not want to take any action in response to the unanimous wishes of the Indian people and specially the Indian business community with regard to these matters, but to adopt the policy of "wait and see" (if not an actual manipulation of exchange as mentioned above) with a view to bring about a higher exchange which would help foreign imports although it might ruin trade and industries throughout the country.)

### INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

The same is the case with the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee regarding which also the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber condemns the delay and indifference of the Government. Have not the intelligensia a good ground for suspicion in the Government attitude towards this question also? This suspicion is still more strengthened when it is found that the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Anglo-Indian Press combine in pouring ridicule on the Report and even on the ambition of the Indian people to have a mercantile marine of their own. Thus the "Times of India" which devotes a leader to criticise the admirable book of Mr. Haji remarks "The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee has recently told us how an Indian Mercantile Marine may be developed, but however many Committees or Assemblies or pundits may draw up schemes, the bed rock remains that unless the country as a whole is to pay to bolster up a mercantile navy on nationalist grounds shipping must have capital, and capital, even from perfervid nationalists, will not come forth unless it is guaranteed efficient management with the prospect of a reasonable return." The implication is that an Indian concern cannot have that efficient management which English companies are supposed to have. Still further the writer gives himself away clearly. "It would be easy to-morrow to run a ship out into the Arabian Sea with a complete Indian staff, officers and men, but such a ship would not get an iota of cargo. such a ship would not get an iota of cargo. No insurance company would have anything to do with it, nor would anyone save a madman risk his life on it."

### A RUINOUS CIRCLE.

The sinister innuendoes are obvious and Indian Companies zhave found ere long to their cost that every secret threat conveyed through this paragraph is made true for them. The "Loyalty" had to come back from London with no cargo enough even for ballast, due entirely to the ring of shipping companies who have no scruples about crushing out an infant concern. It is a ruinous circle—shipping—banking—insurance, and you find that hapless Indian shippers and shipping companies are jammed between the upper and lower stones of a grinding wheel when they attempt to do anything which may be opposed to vested interests. The "Times of India" closes its leader with a perelration, truly Mephistophelian in its special pleading. "But, nationally speaking, we are all against any non-economic means for artificially fostering a mercantile marine. Such action means always that the consumer pays: in India the producer would also pay. For if you raise rates you dessen the power of exporters to compete in international markets." When the writer uses the word "nationally" one would like to know on behalf of which nation he is entitled to speak. He cannot speak on behalf of the Indian nation, and if he speaks on behalf of the British nation it would be better if he were to reserve his economic theories and knowledge for the benefit of his people at home rather than inflict it on Indian people for the purpose of keeping them handslaves in the hands of foreign shipping concerns.

### A MEGAPHONE OF THE EMPIRE.

Dewan Bahadur Vijiaraghavachariar (who was blessed enough to be referred in the Punch for his long name) seems to have a grateful soul. While feasting his guests at the Luculus Restaurant (Tea 4s. Dinner 27s.) he was naturally inspired by sentiments of gratefulness and loyalty to the Empire which has made him exhibition Commissioner for India. He wanted perhaps to leave some last burning message to the British people, which would be ever remembered in the courts of the mighty, before he made his final bow on the exhibition stage and retired on a P. O. liner to his native haunts. He thought naturally he could not do better than strike at non-co-operation, a vilification which would be all the more welcome on the eve of the Parliamentary election and when the atmosphere was already made turgid by the false and malicious reports about the Indian situation. So he observed that "exhibitors had been financially successful and were satisfied that the greatness of India's future lay not in non-co-operation but in co-operation." It is to be hoped that these exhibitors with their fresh faith in co-operation as a result of their financial success will not be spirited away in the dark from the Ballard pier but will stay sufficiently in Bombay to give an account of their experiences and to make investments of piles of money they must have got with them in this city with the help of local financiers. It would have been better if the Dewan Bahadur had left the proclamation of this touching faith to some of the exhibitors themselves. It does not matter however as those exhibitors may have been busy in making their last scoop. The Dewan Bahadur proceeded further and uttered a sentence which will be inscribed in the annals of the English history like Nelson's "England expects every man to do his duty." "One touch of Wembley makes the whole Empire kin." I was not able to understand the inner meaning of the strengthening of the anti-Indian movement both in South and East Africa nor of the chivalrous utterances of Mr. Baldwin, Lord Curzon and the lesser fry devoting their determination to have "a strong" policy in this country, nor of the special Dewali gift of Lord Reading, his Ordinance. Now however the mists are cleared away and the chic is found. It is the Wembley exhibition which in its unifying process pours upon this country all these blessings! Dewan Bahadur Vijiaraghavachariar announced that they were returning to this country "which was still perplexed (sic) by political aims" and that "their mission from their actual experience and contact with the English people in business and socially was to preach by conviction the overwhelming advantages of co-operation." This reminds me of the Argosy in which Henry Ford sailed to Europe during the dark days of the War to bring about peace between the belligerents. Dewan Bahadur cherishes a similar ambition of proclaiming his evangel and his path has been already made smooth by Lord Reading's Ordinance showing "the overwhelming advantages of co-operation." He has contributed an article to the special Empire number of the "Manchester Guardian" from which one can see the gigantic achievements of the Indian pavilion. "The trade in Indian printed curtains has expanded to considerable dimensions. I have noticed that Indian timbers and cottons have excited the approval of buyers from English as well as foreign firms, and here we anticipate great benefit." Whenever questions are asked as to what the High Commissioner and the Trade Commissioner have done for the development of Indian exports to England timbers are conveniently quoted. One should like, therefore to know what is the total cost of this booming and how many orders are placed. Cotton would have been exported even without Wembley while even the cheery optimism of Diwan Bahadur would not consider export of Indian printed curtains as likely to usher in the dawn of a new era in this land. Diwan Bahadur says in his article that the duty of measuring the success of the Exhibition "will not fall due for fifty years or more!" So for this period at least India is to remain tied to the apron strings of England.

### FACTS AND FICTIONS ABOUT RUSSIA.

People in this country are by this time pretty familiar with the method in which History is made in Western countries. Unfortunately there are still a good many people to whom everything which emanates from the Tory Press in Great Britain or the Anglo-Indian Press in this country is so much gospel truth. One of the topics about which we have always been deliberately misled is the situation in Russia. We know how many times Lenin was murdered, how many times he died a natural death, how many times there has been a successful revolution against the Bolshevist Russia and so on. Conditions in that country are always portrayed in the blackest colours, obviously to act as a warning to people out here. The other side of the picture is given nowadays in several English and American papers, but many of our people having no access to those papers are imbued with wrong notions about Russia. The "Commerce and Finance," a well-known commercial weekly of the United States has given an informing interview with Mr. Newburger, President of the Newburger Cotton Company, who has recently returned from extensive travels in Russia. It is a pretty long interview but I shall quote only one or two apposite paragraphs.

Mr. Newburger has by no means been converted to Communism or even Socialism but he is free to assert that Russia is to-day the most misunderstood country in the world. Russia was and is pre-eminently an agricultural country and Mr. Newburger finds that eighty millions or more of the Russian people, the farmers, are much better off now than they were under the old regime. His views about Commercial conditions in Russia are particularly interesting in view of the agitation in England over the treaty with Russia, and the misrepresentations that the present regime has destroyed all commerce and industry. "Russia has the richest territory, the greatest potential wealth of any country in the world, and she is 'coming back' in her own way and time, of course, but still coming back. Her commercial policy is intensely protective—worse even than ours—but this will not prevent her coming back, nor even seriously retard it. She is in a favourable position to cater to the great markets of Asia. Manufacturing is reviving, her cotton industry already working on three quarters time. You asked about the confiscation and socializing of factories. Men who formerly owned the mills, together with their keymen, are in many cases already back in their mills and managing them. Russia bought 200,000 bales of our cotton in the past year, and paid for it. She probably will buy at least an equal amount this year but this will not suffice for her needs. She is doing much to bring her own cotton growing back to its pre-war volume."

All these statements do not support the picture which is drawn ordinarily of the Russian Government as a huge giant crushing out the life of her people.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Ready prices remained unchanged with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 8,000 bags, showing a satisfactory record of offtake.

Java Forward Prices record a rise of 2 to 3d. per cwt. and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward deliveries of 1d. in yesterday's closing quotations. Continental Beet and B. R. B. Beet Sugar Prices remained unaltered. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 per cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./Feb./March Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/9 per cwt.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment January Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

## JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 12.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec. 21/6 Nominal.
Jan/Mar. sellers 21/6
Jun/Jul. sellers 19
Fine White Java C & F Bombay:—
Jan/Mar Sellers 21/8
Fine White Java C & F Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/8.
Tone:—Market closed quiet.

London, Nov. 12.

Cuban Sugar Feb/Mar. Sellers 13.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 13.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi:— | | | |
| Textile | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| E. D. Sassoob | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Elphinstone | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inches:— | | | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Century per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Phoenix per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Long Cloth Quality— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:— | | | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Diamond Chula per lb. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Pabelwan per lb. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Salita:— | | | |
| Pebaney per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Baiance) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | | | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Black Check:— | | | |
| Textile per piece | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| E. D. Racheal | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Gabrun No. 6124:— | | | |
| Pearl | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Hindustan | 11 | 13 | 0 |

## RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 12th November, 1924.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 3080 | Bales |
| Wheat | 9934 | Cwts |
| Linseed | 10140 | " |
| Rapeseed etc. | 1753 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 7656 | " |
| Poppyseed | 554 | " |
| Groundnuts | 4676 | " |
| Castorseed | 364 | " |
| Rice | 5128 | " |
| Myrabollams | 425 | " |
| Cottonseed | 12919 | " |
| Mowraseed | Nil | " |
| Gram | 2409 | " |
| Juwar | 646 | " |
| Masur | Nil | " |
| Barley | 2480 | " |
| Bajri | 2048 | " |
| Coal | 1778 | Tons. |

## RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The condition is becoming unsettled in the South of the Bay and Northeast monsoon has strengthened in the South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma and Southeast Madras and local in Mysore with a few falls in Lower Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Minbu one inch; Mysore two; and Cuddalore and Mangalore one.

Forecast:—No large change.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, November, 12.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches. | 29.883 |
| Temperature of Air | 79.3 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71.9 " |
| Dew Point | 67.9 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 68% |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | 0.0 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 88.1 " |
| Minimum | 72.0 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NE, E, ENE, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 135 miles |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h. | m. | Depth on Still. ft. | in. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. h. | m. | Depth on Still ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov | | | | | | | | | |
| Th. | 13 | 0 | 12 | 28 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 11 |
| | | 11 | 56 | 26 | 6 | | 18 | 3 | 15 | 11 |
| F. | 14 | 0 | 46 | 28 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 44 | 19 | 1 |
| | | 12 | 26 | 26 | 2 | | 18 | 31 | 16 | 3 |
| Sat. | 15 | 14 | 58 | 26 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 48 | 19 | 4 |
| | | 8 | 18 | 25 | 3 | | 14 | 2 | 18 | 5 |
| Sun. | 16 | 1 | 44 | 27 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 51 | 19 | 10 |
| | | 13 | 24 | 25 | 3 | | 19 | 33 | 17 | 4 |
| M. | 17 | 2 | 16 | 27 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 33 | 20 | 4 |
| | | 14 | 1 | 24 | 8 | | 20 | 5 | 18 | 0 |
| Tu. | 18 | 2 | 54 | 26 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 24 | 20 | 8 |
| | | 14 | 46 | 24 | 1 | | 20 | 48 | 18 | 9 |
| W. | 19 | 3 | 37 | 26 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 37 | 20 | 10 |
| | | 15 | 47 | 23 | 8 | | 21 | 49 | 19 | 7 |

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov 14 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 45m. Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 15 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 45h. Sunet 6h 1m.
Nov. 16 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov 18 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov 19 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 20 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 21 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 22 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 23 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 50m. Sunset 6h. 0m.

## BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION ECHO

### A COMIC SENSATION IN THE COURT

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 12.

The case in which Mr. J. D. Gonsalves charged Antone Venty and Thomas DeMello under Sections 171 D and F and 113 I.P.C. came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Gunjikar City Magistrate, Bandra.

This case is an aftermath of the last General Election of the Bandra Municipality which was very keenly contested. The complainant was a candidate for a seat in the "C" Ward, the other candidates being Dr. P. A. Dias and Messrs. Peter DeSouza (Pleader) and J. P. DeMello.

The complainant in the present case lodged a complaint in the Court of Mr. H. J. Antia, Hon. First Class Magistrate, Bandra charging the present accused Antone Venty and Thomas DeMello with personation at the Election and abetment and Forgery. The complaint however, was dismissed on the ground that the requisite sanction of Government had not been obtained. The complainant then obtained the requisite sanction on application and lodged the complaint again under Section 171D and F and 114 I.P.C. in the Court of the Honorary First Class Magistrate Mr. H. J. Antia.

Before the case came on for hearing the accused had applied to the District Magistrate for a transfer of the case to another Court on the alleged ground that the Hon. Magistrate belonged to the party in opposition to the party to which the candidate for whom accused No. 2 worked belonged and that they feared they would not obtain fair and impartial trial at his hand.

The District Magistrate after hearing both the sides transferred the case to the court of the City Magistrate, Bandra who took up the case yesterday.

Messrs. Phillip Godinho and F. S. Patel High Court pleaders appeared for the complainant; while Mr. J. R. Athaide appeared for accused No. 1 and Mr. Govindrao B. Pradhan, M.L.C., with Mr. P. V. Patil for accused No. 2.

In his complaint Mr. J. D. Gonvalves alleged that the name of accused No. 1 did not appear in the Bandra Municipal Election Roll and that he represented himself to be Antone Venty and wanted to vote but that one Frank Conceicao objected and that thereupon he was identified by accused No. 2 who was acting as an agent for Mr. Peter De Souza, that the Polling Officer allowed accused No. 1 to vote and he then voted for Mr. Peter De Souza a Bandra Pleader, one of the candidates, that late in the day the genuine voter turned up and he was identified as such by the Bill Collector of the Bandra Municipality and he was then allowed to vote by the Polling Officer. In the circumstances complainant charged accused No. 1 with personation at the election and accused No. 2 with abetment.

The case having created a mild sensation in Bandra a number of people attended the Court.

The complainant in his deposition reaffirmed the allegations mentioned in his complaint.

Antone Venty, the alleged genuine voter stated that he was the owner of house No. 237, Chapel Road and the person entitled to vote, that when he went to the Polling Office and asked for a voting paper he was told that another person had already voted as Antone Venty, that enquiries were then made and he was identified by a bill-collector and then allowed to vote and he voted for the complainant.

Mr. Frank Conceicao, next examined, stated that he acted as agent for the complainant and Mr. J. P. De Mello, that at about 3 p.m. accused No. 1 was brought to the polls by accused No. 2 and that when accused No. 1 applied for a voting paper the witness objected as he was not the voter, that thereupon accused No. 2 identified accused No. 1 as the voter and the Polling Officer then allowed accused No. 1 to vote. He corroborated witness Antone Venty in regard to the incident of his voting.

Mr. Gimi, the Chief Officer, produced the voting papers and counterfoils.

The complainant was then put in the witness-box again and after a diligent search for the voting papers of accused No. 1 and of witness Antone Venty they were found and lo! to the utter amazement of the complainant it was discovered for the first time that the accused Antone Venty, the alleged personator, had voted not for Mr. Peter De Souza but had solidly supported the complainant himself to whom he had given all his three votes. This phenomenal find created quite a sensation in the Court—laughter on one side, chagrin on the other. The voting papers were then put in as exhibits.

As the other witnesses for the prosecution were not present, the Court adjourned the case to the 22nd instant as by this time the Bill Collector who is now on a furlough is expected to return.

LOOK! LOOK!
KESARI'S
LODHRA FOR LADIES'
Troubles and Disorders
Ask your Chemist or
KESARI KUTEERAM
Indian Chemists and Druggists,
Egmore, MADRAS.

## SIR A MOND HOWLED DOWN

### MEETING WRECKEDIN LONDON.

The meeting which it had been arranged Sir Alfred Mond should address at the Devonshire Hall, Hackney, on October 21, from the outset gave every evidence that it would be of an extremely lively character says the "Manchester Guardian". The chair was taken by Mr. Theodore Chapman, chairman of the Liberal Association, who was subjected to a running fire of comments, many of the remarks being of an objectionable character, until at length he loudly declared: "If you carried on antics like this in Russia you would be sent to Siberia." A Voice: "That would be better than being sent to Australia and Canada.")

Sir Alfred Mond arrived while the chairman was still battling with the disorderly elements in the meeting which is stated to have been one of the most noisy gatherings ever held in the borough. The cheers which greeted his entrance were almost drowned by the terrific din created by the opposition. During a momentary lull someone shouted "Go back to that one room you said a married couple ought to live in!"

At the end of six or seven minutes of unrestrained disorder the chairman managed to shout "We will now proceed" but directly Sir Alfred rose to address the meeting one section of the assembly began to sing and another to boo, while epithets were hurled at Sir Alfred from every part of the building.

Sir Alfred Mond was at length able to say: "I have unfortunately got a very bad cold, and unless I get complete silence I shall not be able to speak at all. I am here contrary to doctor's orders and I disobeyed them because I had promised to address a meeting on behalf of Mr. Garro Jones, the Liberal candidate, who is putting up a most plucky fight."

### "A LOT OF HIRED RUFFIANS."

At this point the disorder was again resumed, but during the din Sir Alfred was able to say that he was quite used to the organised opposition with which he was meeting that evening, but he must say that he was surprised that the Liberals of the division allowed their meeting to be interrupted in that way, and if they were no longer able to protect their speakers it was very little use anyone coming to serve them. "I am not going to enter into competition with a lot of hired ruffians who are out for the special purpose of breaking up Liberal meetings," he added.

Subsequently, Sir Alfred said he had no doubt whatever that those who had rallied to the joint flag at that election would be successful over the forces of disorder, such as were found in that hall. It was absurd and ridiculous for the Prime Minister to object with indination to the protests of his opponents against the fount of justice being polluted and his proposal to give millions of money to Russia. The Prime Minister had one policy when in South Wales and another one in the North of England, while the next moment he was trying to catch Liberal votes. He (Sir Alfred) hoped that in South Hacney, as elsewhere, people who preferred the Union Jack to the Red Flag, and who wanted to be governed by Britain and not by Moscow, would go to the ballot box.

At this point some fifty or more persons were shouting at the speaker, and one observation which rose above the din was "Who stole the babies' milk?"

Sir Alfred next remarked, in answer to an observation relative to unemployment, that if they wanted to improve employment they must get more confidence, and they were not likely to get it with Labour party or from the kind of people who were making public meetings and free speech impossible. The howling, booing, and general observations of a personal character becoming worse, Sir Alfred Mond resumed his seat.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
IN
HYDERABAD (Deccan)
The Hyderabad Agency,
for the sale of the
"Bombay Chronicle"
has been transferred to—
THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY LD.
Chaderghat
HYDERABAD.

## MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM

Complete course price Re. 1-8 only including the secret method of telling future events wonderfully without horoscope. Very clear and simple instructions. Easiest, best and the plainest Indian Yogis system. Eastern Hypnotic Home, P. O. Chodavaram (District Vizagapatam). R293

## Creeps on Unawares

The reason kidney disease is so serious; is that it comes on unnoticed, and often gains a firm hold before the sufferer realises exactly what is wrong. Then, suddenly, the kidneys are strained to the point of breakdown and the entire body becomes affected.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be used immediately there is any sign of Backache, Dizzy Spells, Aching Pains in the Loins, Water troubles, Gravel, Sallow Skin, Rheumatic Pains, Heart Irregularity, Sleeplessness, Irritability, Cramp, Spots before the Eyes, Watery Swellings in the Ankles or beneath the Eyes, Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Dazed Feeling, Bad circulation of the blood (as shown by cold hands and feet).

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys, ureters and bladder, and assist the kidneys in their great work of filtering the blood. But be careful to get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

## INFLUENZA
### Chills and Ague

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

**PHENALGIN**
REDUCES FEVER

Phenalgin is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving, nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

*Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.*

SOLE AGENTS:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

## RAWLPLUGS.

For every kind of wall fixtures light or heavy use Rawlplugs. They save the walls—Save time—and Save money. Absolutely firm fixing insured.

Extensively used throughout India by electricians, plumbers, building contractors, etc.

Write for full particulars to Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency including Sindh and Punjab.

H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Telegrams:—NOXID.
Telephone:—No. 20786.

Railway Engine 1824
Notable Inventions
No. 1
In 1824 George Stephenson built the animated tar-boiler seen above. But things have moved since then. As with engines, so with watches. The road of time is milestoned with improvements and every West End Watch is well abreast of the times.
The "RAILWAY SERVICE" Keyless Lever Watch
GUARANTEED ONE YEAR
Open Face Case
NICKEL SILVER Rs. 22
FINE SILVER Rs. 32
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Catalogues FREE on request.


# MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(BY "AN EYE-WITNESS.")

The tenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muhammadan Educational Conference which held its sittings in Poona the other day, was undoubtedly the most important event of the week. A number of delegates had come from far and near, including several officials of the Education Department. In my opinion the Conference was fortunate in having enlisted the sympathies of Mr. Hesketh, whose sympathetic attitude towards the backward classes as a whole is bound to be of moral value to the Presidency. And if we are to take him at his word a bright vista of hope opens before our eyes, particularly when we see that the backward communities of this Presidency stand to receive a great impetus both in primary and secondary education at his hands.

### GOVERNOR'S SUPPORT.

One more respect in which the Conference was lucky was the suport which it received from His Excellency the Governor. There are no two opinions on this score that His Excellency is a man of large heart and broad sypathies; hence his presence may well be regarded as the symbol of good omens. His address was as usual full of sympathy, a sympathy which is as genuine as it is deep-rooted with him. And when he smilingly retorted to Sir Ibrahim Rahimatullah by telling the Conference that he was clever enough to put words into his mouth which he had never uttered, his sympathy took the shape of a specific promise that he would help as much as he could in order to put into practice the educational projects of his Hon'ble Minister. In this connection I cannot help paying a tribute to Sir Ibrahim for his bold advocacy for *all* the backward communities of this Presidency while thanking H. E. on behalf of the Conference.

The Chairman's speech contained amongst other things a suggestion which should on no account be ignored. He emphasised the necessity of co-ordinating all the isolated energies of the Mussulmans towards one common goal, namely towards removing the stigma of backwardness. A most commendable objective indeed. But the question is how to realise it. It is regrettable that the Conference did not suggest any ways and means to take the Mussalmans out of their present backward condition.

### MR. DEHLAVI'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi's presidential address was quite in tune with the spirit of the times. He rightly warned the Mussalmans against any isolated policy they might like to pursue and told them bluntly that their education was part and parcel of the education of India as a whole. He made an ardent appeal to the other sister communities who are fortunately far ahead of the Mussalmans in respect of education to lend a lifting hand to their backward comrades so that in the scheme of Swaraj they also might be able to play their part well. This is one of the passages in Mr. Dehlavi's address which greatly appeared to me and which has already been appropriately commented upon in this paper.

### NEW FEATURES.

Unlike the last Conference, this time several interesting lectures were delivered at the Conference on education and other allied subjects Maulavi Muhammad Ali's address which was in Urdu was an able exposition of the fundamental principles of Islam, and it was highly appreciated by the audience. And I must say that it was quite timely since the Poona Muslims have unfortunately been of late subjected to the disintegrating influences of some interested maulavis who, actuated as they are by selfish motives, are fanning the fire of sectarian differences in different part of India. The next striking lecture was delivered by Mr. Muhammad Hafiz Sayed and the third was by Hr. Jayakar. His was a short lecture but during the time at his disposal he was able to give an outline of the work that awaited the Hindus and the Mussalmans. He pointed out to the Mussalmans, with incisive logic, the disadvantages of a purely denominational system of education and asked them to encourage a free association of Muslim and Hindu youths in the higher institutions. He called upon them to write text-books pointing to the Muslim youths the attainments of Hindu civilisation and bringing home to the Hindus the results of Islamic cultural influences over India. If the Hindus are to feel proud of the achievements of the Muslim emperors then the Mussalmans should also equally feel proud of Hindu culture and philosophy. Indeed our denominational universities of Aligarh and Benares can do a lot in the direction suggestion by Mr. Jayakar and they can very well pave the way to an abiding peace and good-will between these two great communities of India. Mr. Toro's lantern lectures on "earthquakes" and "Japan and its people" were as usual exceedingly delightful and the hall was full on both the occasions.

### EXHIBITION.

The educational exhibition was no doubt an advance on the Conference of 1922. A number of exhibits, mostly for use in schools and homes, were put together there. The exhibits had come from so many institutions all over the Presidency and some of the things were no doubt the best specimens of India art and craft, especially the model showing the innitial growth of plants etc. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav was the most appropriate man to open the exhibition. But it is a pity that the general public was rather indifferent to it although it was arranged for its sole benefit. Let us hope that the time will come when the public will begin to take an intelligent interest in things which are apparently 'dry.' Anyhow Messrs. B. H. Qazi and Shamsher Khan deserve our congratulations for their untiring efforts in making the exhibition a really useful affair.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Now I come to the resolutions which are usually the very essence of things done by a Conference. Although the Subjects Committee was in deliberations for many days past, yet the net result is, to be frank, simply insignificant. I am not blind to the little stir created by the Conference, by the beat of drums, in the atmosphere of Poona, but judging from the stand-point of practical utility, I am sorry I cannot arrive at any other conclusion. Here I am lamentoing both for the sins of commission as well as of omission. As regards the former I say in all humility that enough attention was not bestowed on the question of the Primary Education Act in its relation to Muhammadan education. In fact there was no serious speech made on the resolution although in the words of the Chairman the task before the Conference in this respect was "not only delicate but stupendous." But the manner in which the resolution was disposed of, was simply frivolous. It was only on the protest of my friend Mr. Ikram Beg that the resolution was referred to a Select Committee. Let us see what comes out of this Committee. But at the same time, as an individual, I must bring home to Government the fact that the Primary Education Act is not "harmful" to the Mussalmans who are so backward in education. In my opinion the time has come when nothing less than compulsion will awaken my community to the absolute necessity of providing literacy in all its strata, and hence we should welcome the Act. The provision of further safeguards is a matter of detail only and they can easily be settled after the Act commences operation. In one respect at least the Conference gave a lead and that was when it declared that Urdu should be taught as a compulsory language and other vernaculars as optional ones. And for giving this lead I must congratulate the Conference.

Now as to the sins of omission. In spite of the fact that every speaker laid emphasis on the backward condition on the Musalmans in the field of education, the Conference itself failed to devise any ways and means to improve the situation. No cut-and-dried programme of work was prepared by the Conference to be followed after the whole show was over. And unless such Conferences have a programme of their own, no appreciable benefit can accrue from them. Happily the scheme for raising the present Islamia Primary School to the standard of a high school was not put before the Conference this year, and it is perhaps because the Conference has realised that the local Anglo-Urdu High School is enough for the needs of the Musalmans or that henceforth more attention must needs be paid to Primary education. If so, then I would suggest to the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jafar to make the present Primary school a model institution in every respect of the term. Its present condition is simply hopeless and although much depends on the quality of teachers, yet they too cannot do anything unless the available money is more fittingly utilised. The Khan Bahadur further should show more deference to the wishes and the suggestions of the Muslim public by providing young trained teachers and by using their services only in the legitimate sphere of their profession.

### A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

I shall now commend the following suggestions to the organisers of the Conference, I mean the Governing Board, and then I close.

(1) No stone should be left unturned in order to make the Conference a really representative institution for the Musalmans of the Bombay Presidency. Since education is, and must be, the concern of all, the Conference should be above party politics. In this connection I would again refer to the plea put forth by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, namely, the importance of organising the various anjumans of the Presidency and conserving their scattered energies into one channel.

(2) The Conference should hold its sessions yearly if it wants to be of any intrinsic value to the Musalmans in general. Although the Conference has been in existence for the last 23 years, yet only 10 sessions are to its credit. Further, the Conference should remember that unless the annual session is followed by some solid programme to be worked out in the course of the year, the whole show will be taken as a waste of energy. I hope the Conference will at least devote its energies towards building up the present Primary School on the lines suggested above by me.

(3) The Conference should publish a report of its work every year together with its account audited by a recognised accountant to ensure public sympathy. I have heard a great deal against the Conference and School finances, but without giving any credence to them I respectfully suggest the adoption of the above course to allay suspicion.

(4) The venue of the future Conferences should not, as in the past, be confined to Poona generally.

(5) The proceedings of the Conference should, as far as practicable, be conducted in Urdu, the language of the people, otherwise the message of the Conference, if any, will not have the desired effect.

In conclusion I submit that the net result of this year's Conference is that it leaves us where we were. And if the Conference honestly wants that the Musalmans should make rapid strides along the line of progress then it is its duty to try to create the thirst for knowledge amongst the Mahommedan masses who, I am ashamed to acknowledge, have become intellectually blind. I hope that the Conference will very kindly ponder over my disinterested suggestions and do its duty by the nation which is in sore need of a right kind of guidance.

## That Ulcerated Leg
### will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and
**Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.**

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

*Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.*


## A DEMORALISING CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can no voice be raised by you and others as influential as you in the matter of reducing corruption among the manual workers in the local work-shops and factories which results in a good deal of hardship imposed upon the poor and helpless workers during such days of festival as 'Divali' 'Christmas' and others? I was told the other day by an important Police official that no where in the world do people stoop to corruption more than they do in India. It is an indication of slave mentality that the lower classes should bribe, should offer presents or should make an effort to gain favours from the upper classes who have power to give them. Those helpless workers who work in the work-shops and factories are in the first place ignorant and in the second are greatly afraid of loosing their jobs for immersed in poverty they consider whatever jobs they may be holding as the only means of maintenance and livelihood. Such being the case these poor people are bred in an atmosphere of fear and, therefore, they somehow try to maintain their positions under adverse circumstances and one of the ways is bribery. The public may be surprised to know that several Chargemen, Foremen and such other superiors of inferior labour collect large sums of money by simply keeping up an atmosphere of threat that the positions of the workers should always remain in secure except by casual bribes for which occasions are selected one of which is 'Divali' It must be known to all that a majority of our inferior labourers are Hindus and a single festival like Divali means a collection of a large sum of money for the higher dignitaries of the factory.

I as Honorary Secretary of the Unions of these poor workmen represented matters to the managers of the work-shops and I regret to say that it is only at certain places that some healthy effect is caused, while a large majority of such work-shops are still left where the heads are indifferent to the complaints of the poor.

There is an important influence by which money is forked out from the pockets of the poor. I admit there is at certain places no direct demand made by the Foreman and the jobbers but they have under them several maistries and other workers who maintain the ancient tradition of a most dishonourable custom. If there is rigid restriction that no bribe should be taken, can there be bribe given? It is because there are bribe takers of the bribes that there are bribe givers.

It rests with the superior authorities, managers, Secretaries and others to issue strict orders to the middle men against annoying the poor for 'Divali' and such other bonuses when they have barely anything in the granaries themselves.—Yours etc.

S. H. JHABWALA.

## HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 45th week of 1924, i.e., the week ended the 8th November, 1924, the total mortality 780 was 69 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 32.71. The mortality for the 45th week of 1923 was 627 and death-rate 26.72 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 819 and death-rate 38.33.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 5 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 282 as against 2 and 280 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 181 were among infants under one year of age; 28 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Plague was absent during the week. The number of live-births registered during the week was 515 and compares favourably with that for the 45th week of 1923 when the figure was 500 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923), viz., 443.

## *Progress is Nature's Way*

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

## 'Allenburys'
### Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

**Milk Food No. 1** *Birth to 3 months* **Milk Food No. 2** *3 to 6 months*

**Malted Food No. 3** *6 months and onwards*

*Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.*

*Post this Coupon To-day to*
Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,
*Special Representative for India:*
Block E,
Clive Buildings, Calcutta

**COUPON**

Mrs. .....

.....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

## PERODONT

(GERMAN)

[Antiseptic Tooth Paste.

PERODONT — Protects teeth from putriiaction.
PERODONT — removes bad odour of the mouth.
PERODONT — is free of injurious ingredients.

*Can be had from:—*

**THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

*Branch:—*
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM. 'Phone No: 40784.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Repeat
The Pleasure
of hearing
Sir Harry Lauder
on
"His Master's Voice"
Records

*See special list for all his favourites*

THE GRAMOPHONE Coy., Ltd.
CALCUTTA No. 349. BOMBAY

**ZANGI Rs. 6-4.**

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

**ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.**

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

Special Gold medals in all Exhibitions Since 1910.

IC-MIC COOKER
and IC-MIC-TEA-BOX.
Details of latest improvements & new inventions from Ic-Mic Cooker
29, COLLEGE ST. CALCUTTA.

Also available at MANECKJI & Co.; Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

WHAT IS YOUR
LUCK WORTH ?

| Rs. |
|---|
| 5 |
| 10 |
| 50 |
| 100 |
| 1000 |
| 1500 |
| ? |

It is worth something to try your luck in this. The proprietors of
LITTLE'S
ORIENTAL BALM
are distributing Rs. 1,500 among purchasers of this world-famed balm. At least one bottle in every despatch has a half currency note of Rs. 50, 10 or 5, wrapped round it. If you find it you get the other half from Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Madras. Over 150 notes have been sent away, and eighteen have been found. There are yet 132 for you to find. Even if you don't find a note there is more than your money's worth in a bottle of Little's—
THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR
rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, headache, sprains strains,—all aches and pains.

*BUY A BOTTLE OF L.O.B. TO-DAY - - - - - - AND LOOK FOR THE NOTE*
R. N. S. L. O. B.9

ICY-COLD WITHOUT "ICE"
STEAMING-WITHOUT "FIRE" HOT
"ICY-HOT" BOTTLE
Keeps contents for days HOT or COLD
The London Eastern & American Trading Coy. Hamam Street, Bombay.

YOUR SALES PROGRESS BY YOUR PUBLICITY
Followed By The Orders You Receive.
You will have both publicity and order if you put your announcement in
INDUSTRY.
The Magazine of Technology and Handicrafts with a circulation of 20,000 to regular subscribers among the buying public.
*Write for details to the*
MANAGER, "INDUSTRY"
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.
Or to the Bombay Agents :—
B. DATTARAM & Co.,
Bhai Chand Building, Grant Road.

Have
Cut out
A Name
for Themselves

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL and LONDON.

KURWA & KAJIJI,
*Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors*

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Engineers' & Contractors
TOOLS
of every description.
Inquiries and correspondence invited.
OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :
142-44 Abdul Reheman St., BOMBAY,
Telegram: KAYENKAY.
Telephone No. 206 33

EARTH-AUGER

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.